

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1915

No. 47

KNOWING HOW :::

IS JUST PLAIN,
GOOD BUSINESS

You know that old saying "Birds of a feather flock together"—we take a certain amount of pride in offering you Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear because we are following in our business the same principles that have made this Underwear such a wonderful success.

It was only natural that we in our endeavor to offer you real values, should become interested in the sale of Underwear whose makers have had quality and value their watchword for over 25 years.

This not only holds good in Underwear, but throughout our entire store you will find proofs of careful buying for your benefit.

We want you to see Stanfield's finely knitted all wool garments for winter wear, which are without a doubt the best on the market, the many other fabrics and weights of Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear.

Prices range from \$1.50 to \$2.00

We have a cheaper grade at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per Garment

J. V. BERSCHT
HABERDASHER



To Friends of Soldiers

If the parents or friends of those who have joined any of the Canadian Contingents from this district who have left for the front, or who are still training in Canada, will send us their addresses the Pioneer will be sent to them FREE OF CHARGE from this office. SEND THE ADDRESSES IN AT ONCE.

Notice to Ratepayers

The annual meeting of the ratepayers of the town of Didsbury will be held in the old Alexandra Hotel sample rooms, east of the Atlas Lumber Co's office on Monday, November 29th, at 8 o'clock, p. m. H. E. OSMOND, Mayor A. BRUSO, Sec.-Treas.

Big Drive Will Start Soon

Yes, the big drive for the collection of cash for the Patriotic Fund will soon be on in earnest in this district according to arrangements made at a well attended meeting of the local Executive of the Fund held on Thursday afternoon last. There was a fairly good attendance of the committee and several members from the country were present.

It was decided that a thorough personal canvass of the people of districts allotted to each member of the Committee should be made, and that donations of cash or produce should be asked for.

Messrs. J. M. Carson and A. L. Smith of Calgary, who came up in the afternoon for the evening meeting were also present and gave a straight talk to those present on the imperative need of their assistance in collecting for the Fund, and every person left the meeting much impressed and satisfied with their explanations as to the operation and expenditure of the Fund.

THE EVENING MEETING

The public meeting in the Opera House held by the Patriotic Fund Committee on Thursday evening last was exceedingly well attended, the standing room only sign being hung out early.

The first number on the programme was a song by Mr. Farrington, the manager of the Opera House, who sang "Tipperary Mary" in a very acceptable manner. This was followed by a speech from J. E. Stauffer, M.L.A., who gave a synopsis of the work which was done by the constituency last year, which has already been reported, and what was expected for this year, stating that it was hoped and expected that the whole constituency would supply \$12,000 for the Fund this year. Of this amount Drumheller town had already pledged

themselves to raise from \$1,500 to \$2,000. Last year outside of concerts held in different parts of the district there was only a few who donated personally, and as this was only giving something for value received and did not mean a personal sacrifice for a Patriotic duty that there should be a personal giving this year, that people should give until it "hurt."

Miss Hulda Wiegand then favored the audience with the new song "Keep the Home Fires Burning," accompanied by Miss Eva Sexsmith. Needless to say the audience was well pleased with the rendition of the song and Miss Wiegand received great applause.

Mr. G. B. Sexsmith, the chairman, followed with a short address in which he gave an outline of the work conducted by the local committee and in which he stated that for some months cheques to the amount of \$120 had been sent out by the local Secretary every month to dependents and that there were five more applications being considered, which would bring the sum up to about \$200 per month paid out in this district, and appealed strongly to the public to assist in support of the Fund.

He then called upon Messrs. J. M. Carson and A. L. Smith, who are both noted men in the legal profession in Calgary, to speak, and their remarks brought home to the audience the fact that this Fund is not a matter of charity but a public duty which we owed to those who have volunteered in our behalf to leave all the comforts of home life to suffer not only the hardships of military life but also wounds, and perhaps death, that we might be saved from a life of militarism and that we might enjoy the freedom to live our own lives as free men and women, and that if this war was not concluded in such a way as to insure this freedom the same would have to be fought all over again and our children would have to bear a bigger burden in years to come. If we could not do our bit in the fighting line it was our highest duty to look after the dependents of those who had gone at the call of their country to take up our defence. If for any reason we could not take our place in the ranks it was up to us to pay, pay and sacrifice, and give up our own pleasures and even stint ourselves until it hurt us so that we do our duty. It might be found that after this war was over that those who had taken advantage of our liberal laws to come here and enjoy the freedom that we have and at the time of the Empire's distress refused to help out in some way, would not only be made to pay by extra taxation but in other ways as well.

Unfortunately space does not permit of a verbatim report of these speeches, but they were splendid appeals on behalf of the Fund and frequent bursts of applause from the audience testified that the remarks went home.

The meeting was concluded by singing God Save the King.

Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Boughtin, and Mrs. Alloway will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday.

An auction sale will take place at the White Restaurant in town on Monday next at 2 o'clock. G. B. Sexsmith will be the auctioneer.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

C. Youngs, per Geo. Wrigglesworth..... \$ 10.00

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

MECKLENBURG, the well known eye specialist, will be at Three Hills on December 6th and Trochu, December 7th. Consult him for your eye troubles.

SHIP YOUR HIDES and furs to Reid & Simpson, Calgary, Alta.

FOR SALE—2 year old Berkshire boar, purebred. Apply E. E. Wilson and C. Deadrick. dtp

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer, wishes to announce he can advance 80% on sale notes. Also has \$100,000 to loan on farm lands.

A CAR of the famous Drumheller nut coal just received. \$4.50 per ton while it lasts. McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co., Ltd. Phone 41.

FOR SALE—A good Holstein calf in fine shape, for cash, if taken soon. W. R. Stokes, 2nd house west on Liesmer street.

M. MECKLENBURG, the eye specialist will be in Didsbury on Tuesday November 30th, and at Carstairs on Wednesday, December 1st.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Valuable Feature of a Joint Account

opened with the Union Bank of Canada in the names of two persons, is that if one dies the family funds are not tied up just when they are likely to be most needed. The survivor can withdraw the money without delay or formality.

Think it over—then open a Joint Account.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

Undertaker and Embalmer

Phone 15 Didsbury, Alta.

REID & SIMPSON

will pay highest prices for

Hides

— AND —

Furs

and pay FREIGHT and EXPRESS CHARGES

Write for Price List

Calgary, Alberta

YES!

Our Customers Are Indeed Satisfied

with the values and service they receive at

THE MODEL GROCERY

And why shouldn't they be?

There is no place in town where you get better groceries and more for the money than we pass over the counter six days in the week.

Purest of Groceries, Lowest Prices and Prompt Delivery account for our success

THIRTY-ONE MORE SHOPPING DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS

We are adding fresh groceries to our stock every week and you can depend on getting new and fresh goods always

Phone 86 BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED Phone 86

Goods Delivered Promptly at Pirie's

Store one door north of Post Office

THE DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

W. FARRINGTON

the manager, presents the following thrilling and interesting plays for your consideration.

The "Broken Coin"

(every Tuesday night)

The "Black Box"

(every Saturday night)

Nothing but the best moving pictures are shown—clean and instructive.

POPULAR PRICES

U. F. A. NOTICE

All members of the Didsbury district U. F. A. and others interested are requested to meet at the office of P. R. Reed every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All those interested in grain or coal please attend. Two cars of coal ordered. WM. RUPP, CHAIRMAN W. DAGEFORD, Sec.-Treas.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION MEETING

A meeting of the above association will be held at the Fire Hall, Didsbury, on Tuesday, November 30th, at 2 o'clock sharp. All members earnestly requested to be present as everybody is needed. P. P. Dick, Sec.-Treas.

Card of Thanks

We beg to take this means of thanking our many friends for their kind help and sympathy during the sickness and at the recent death of our little son. MR AND MRS. P. P. Dick

MADE IN CANADA

INSURES PERFECT BAKING RESULTS
GUARANTEED TO BE MADE FROM INGREDIENTS SHOWN ON THE LABEL AND NONE OTHER



MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
MADE IN CANADA
E.W. GILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG, MONTREAL

A Prosperous Area

We are in receipt of very favorable advices from the southern interior of this province. All over the Boundary, Okanagan and Kootenay districts the crops have been exceptionally good. There is very great mining activity. The demand from the prairies for lumber has led to the opening of numerous logging camps, and the mills are all starting up. There are no idle men, but on the contrary, some of the millmen are complaining of a shortage of labor. Our correspondent, who has covered some hundreds of miles during the past week or ten days, says, "It looks as if southern British Columbia would have a splendid fall and winter."

Sores Heal Quickly.—Have you a persistent sore that refuses to heal? Then, try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the dressing. It will stop sloughing, carry away the proud flesh, draw out the pus and prepare a clean way for the new skin. It is the recognized healer among oils and myriads of people can certify that it healed where other oils failed utterly.

Saskatchewan Live Stock Distribution
Under the Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act, the provincial department of agriculture of Saskatchewan distributed a total of 286 head of cattle to farmers this summer. P. F. Bredt, acting live stock commissioner, was in charge of the buying. On account of the advance in cheese prices it was difficult to buy Holstein cattle in Ontario at right prices, consequently many head of Shorthorns were purchased at an average price of \$85. An amendment to the above act last spring made it possible for the department to distribute bulls on a quarter cash basis. As a result of this about 70 bulls were distributed as compared with 24 last year. A big demand now prevails for bulls, and these will possibly be purchased throughout the west this winter. Some of the districts receiving cattle this year were Kerrobert, Rush Lake, Debden and Eldred districts, north of Shellbrook, and Wadena.

The remains of an amphitheatre famous during the reign of Nero, have been discovered at Pozzuoli near Naples, and already the first row of seats has been uncovered from the volcanic deposits under which the whole is buried. The amphitheatre is 400 feet long and 300 feet wide.

Tommy I.—That's a top-hole pipe, Jerry. Where'd you get it?
Tommy II.—One of them German Cossaks tried to take me prisoner, and I inherited it from 'im.

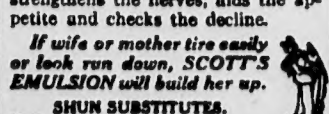
WHAT MOTHERS NEED

Too many women struggle under pains and aches. They are not sick—but weak, nervous, irritable.

Such women need that blood-strength that comes by taking **SCOTT'S EMULSION**. It also strengthens the nerves, aids the appetite and checks the decline.

If wife or mother tire easily or look run down, **SCOTT'S EMULSION** will build her up.

SHUN SUBSTITUTES.



W. A. U. 1078

Waste in Burning Straw

Soils Greatly Benefitted by Fertilizing Elements in the Straw

From the time the prairies were first cultivated up to a year or so ago it was the general custom to burn the piles of straw which dotted the fields after the fall threshing. In fact it is yet a very common practice and a very wasteful one.

It is an established fact that organic matter is essential for soil fertility. No one disputes the fact that our prairie soils are already rich in this essential but in many sections the soils would be greatly benefited by the addition of the fertilizing constituents which are present in the straw.

Hopkins, of Illinois, gives the value of oat straw for manure purposes at \$3.30 per ton. Wheat straw valued at \$2.58 per ton. The same relative comparison gives the value of fresh farm manure at \$2.22 and barnyard manure at \$2.34 per ton. Any one who destroys a ton of wheat or oat straw, therefore, destroys more fertilizing elements than are contained in the average farm yard manure.

The best method of handling straw is to feed it to stock and return the manure to the land. Thus it serves a double purpose—fodder and manure. When fed to horses or cattle on a maintenance ration or those doing comparatively little work, oat straw is condensed by Hoard's Dairyman to be from one-half to two-thirds the value of good clover and timothy hay. The manure from one ton of wheat straw is worth \$1.52 and that from a ton of oat straw is worth \$2.34. Thus the wastefulness of burning straw is evident.

Where sufficient live stock is not kept, however, to use all of the straw in this way, the straw can be returned directly to the land. It may be spread and plowed under or used as a top dressing on grain or pasture.

ALL MOTHERS NEED CONSTANT STRENGTH

Their Strength is Taxed and They are Victims of Weakness and Suffering

When there is a growing family to care for and the mother falls ill it is a serious matter. Many mothers who are on the go from morning to night, whose work, apparently, is never done, try to disguise their suffering and keep up an appearance of cheerfulness before their family. Only themselves know how they are distressed by backaches and headaches, dragging down pains and nervous weakness; how their nights are often sleepless, and they arise to a new day's work tired, depressed and quite unrefreshed. Such women should know that their sufferings are usually due to lack of good nourishing blood. They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength, is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their bloodmaking, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy. Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton, Ont., says: "I am the mother of three children, and after each birth I became terribly run down; I had weak, thin blood, always felt tired, and unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found the greatest benefit from the pills and soon gained my old time strength. Indeed, after taking them I felt as well as in my girlhood, and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones and have found them a splendid medicine for childhood ailments."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Big Cattle Industry

In connection with the offer of the Canadian government to supply France and Great Britain with beef, one of the most interesting enterprises in the history of Western Canada is about to be launched. It is proposed to utilize the Vermilion Valley in Alberta, east of Edmonton, where millions of tons of the very finest kind of grasses have been going to waste every year to grow and fatten cattle for the British and continental trade.

The scheme is being supported by the Alberta and Dominion governments and a large number of the foremost and wealthiest stockmen of Ontario are taking an interest in it. Half a million acres of land have been secured for the purpose. It is not intended to start big ranches but small ones which will be stocked and maintained under experienced cattle men.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A small special constable when on top of a tramcar was requested by the conductor to come down to deal with a man who was inclined to be abusive. Reluctantly the special constable complied with the request, but found himself confronted by a huge navy about six feet six inches high and four broad.

"There he is," said the conductor. "He won't pay his fare."
The small special constable reflected, and then remarked: "Well, I suppose I must pay it for him."

MOONEY'S BISCUITS

ONE TIRED WOMAN AND ONE LITTLE OVEN

You have probably been there yourself—perhaps are right now.

Bright women all over Canada are getting away from this. They welcome **MOONEY'S BISCUITS** as a most acceptable substitute for their own bread and biscuits.

MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS

are the crispest, creamiest crackers made. Better still, they are baked in Winnipeg; right at your very door. They come to you fresh as the product of your own oven.

You can have them in air-tight packages or sealed tins as you prefer.

LET MOONEY DO IT



Big Drop in Prices of FURS AND FUR GARMENTS

No matter where you live or what you or your family want in Furs or Fur Garments, you can buy cheaper and better by dealing direct with us. When you realize that we are THE LARGEST CASH BUYERS OF RAW FURS IN CANADA direct from the trapper you will appreciate our sure ally opportunity to select the finest skins, manufacture them into desirable Fur Hats and Fur Garments then by selling direct to you by mail, save the middle man's profit by our system of selling.

From Trapper to Wearer
BLACK WOLF SKIN. This is one of the many furs as illustrated in our FUR STYLE BOOK and is a beautiful set made from long haired good quality—whole skins. The Skins are extra deep and wider over shoulder and back. A fine gold price—\$6.25. Cold, intrinsically with tail at each end. Lined with good quality satin and warmly guaranteed.

The Muff is made in the large classy pillow style, trimmed with best tail and paw and mounted on good down and giving great warmth and comfort—lined with good satin—worth \$6.25.

No. 225 Muff \$6.25
No. 221 Skirt \$6.25
No. 224 Skirt \$6.25

Every article a real center OUR POSITIVE GUARANTEE TO "SATISFY OR REFUND YOUR MONEY."

Read for our Fur Style Book: This is edition. SENT FREE on request, which contains pages of illustrations of beautiful Fur Hats and Fur Garments.

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DO NOT WAIT BUT SEND TO DAY TO

John Hallam Limited
Room 225 Hallam Building, Toronto, Canada.

Recruiting Officer—And now, my lad, just one more question—are you prepared to die for your country?
Recruit—No, I ain't! That ain't wot I'm finkin' for. I want to make a few of them Germans die for theirs.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most active application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Military service is compulsory in Greece. It commences in the twentieth year, and lasts in one way or another for the long period of 31 years. The war strength of the Greek army is between 280,000 and 300,000 men.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.
Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature

Ben Hood

The Agricultural Commission

An order-in-council has been issued by Dominion commission to investigate agricultural problems. The personnel of this commission has not yet been announced. This action of the government is a result of the conference held in Winnipeg last November between representatives of the western grain growers and manufacturers, after which a joint memorandum was prepared asking for the appointment of the commission. It is gratifying to see that, not only have the manufacturers and farmers decided to forget their differences, but that they have also been able to combine in advocating a common policy which is apparently sound enough to recommend itself to the Dominion government. This much has been accomplished but the ultimate benefit which will be derived will be determined by the character of the men who are appointed to the commission. We trust that these appointments will not be conferred as rewards for professional politicians but will be given to men who understand agricultural conditions and who are willing to devote unlimited time and energy to the problems before them. Industrial Canada.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Country life is dying in America because of the drudgery of the farmer and the loneliness of his wife, according to William E. Smythe, of San Francisco, talking to the International Irrigation congress in Stockholm, Cal. To substantiate his statement he cited statistics to show that between 1900 and 1910 the country population increased only 4 per cent, while the increase of population in the cities was 40 per cent.

Comets in War Time

The curious are noting that in the past four centuries various great comets have been visible in the Russian dominions only eleven times, and that each time such an appearance has coincided with great wars in which Russia has been engaged. The only exceptions to the rule that a bright comet has been plainly visible every time Russia has been at war for four centuries were the Turkish campaign in 1877 and the war with Japan, though in the latter case a faint comet became visible in January, 1904.

Delavant's comet, recently discovered, keeps up the tradition and corresponds in some respects very nearly to the comet of 1812, the year of Russia's last great national war against the "twelve tribes of Europe" under Napoleon. The present comet will remain visible for about the same period of the year as the comet of 1812.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The general was inspecting a regiment just about to depart for new quarters. He asked a young subaltern what would be his next order if he was in command of a regiment passing over a plain in a hostile country, and he found his front blocked by artillery, a brigade of cavalry on his right flank and a morass on his left, while his retreat was cut off by a large body of infantry.
"Halt! Order arms, ground arms, kneel down, say your prayers!" replied the subaltern.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE
Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

Deal with the Pioneer Company Organized and owned by farmers. Grain handled on consignment or on track. Absolute security, prompt returns.
GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO. LTD.
160 McDermott St., Winnipeg, or 100 Douglas Block, Calgary

It pays to ship your grain to a reliable Commission Firm. Best attention given to consignments.

GOODERHAM & MELDY CO. LTD.
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Ship to **SAMUEL SPINK**, Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, for best results. Grades carefully watched—Sales made to best advantage—Prompt returns. Try us. Shipping bills on request.
206 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.
Reference—Union and Royal Banks.

Ship Your Grain To
BARTLETT & LANGILLE
Grain Commission Merchants, 510 Grain Exchange
A reliable firm who aim to give satisfaction. Special attention given to grading. Liberal advances made.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.
GRAIN COMMISSION
Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg
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THOS. BRODIE, S. A. HARGRAFF,
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UNION GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
602 Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg, Man.

THE CONTINENTAL GRAIN CO. LTD.
Licensed, Bonded, solicits your grain consignments. Liberal Advances—Prompt returns.
227 Grain Exchange,
WINNIPEG, — MAN.

For good results and best service ship your grain to this aggressive and experienced Commission House, always ready to buy your grain on track.
BLACKBURN & MILLS.
535 Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg

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BREEN MOTOR CO., WINNIPEG.
Factory distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan for Studebaker Cars. Good territory open for live agents.

Hupmobile LOWER IN PRICE Greater in Value

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JOSEPH MAW & CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG

INSURANCE COMPANIES' DIRECTORY

You would be surprised to know how little money would be necessary to protect your family or estate. If you would like to know without committing yourself, fill this blank and mail to H. B. Andrews, branch manager, Imperial Life Assurance Co., 806 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.
My full name is
Occupation is Address
I was born on.... day of..... 19....

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
If you suffer from RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, CHRONIC WOUNDS, ULCERS, SKIN Eruptions, PILLS, write for FREE CLOTH-BINDING MEDICAL BOOKS on these diseases and WONDROUS CURES secured by **THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, DR. J. B. LAFITTE'S THERAPY**. It is the remedy for YOUR OWN AILMENT. Absolutely FREE. No fee for doctors. No obligation. DR. LAFITTE, 100, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS. Write to him for the book. We want to have a large circulation of this book.

More Cattle are Needed Than Wheat

Farmers Should Avoid Devoting Themselves Too Exclusively to the Cultivation of Wheat

Mr. C. C. James, who has excellent opportunities for arriving at a sound opinion of the general agricultural outlook, advises the farmers of Canada to pay more attention to the production of beef cattle, and to avoid devoting themselves too exclusively to the cultivation of wheat. No one who has watched continuously and intelligently the fluctuations of agricultural efforts and results during the past twenty years will venture to question the soundness of the advice, or doubt that it will retain its virtue and value for a long time to come.

Prior to, say 1900, the price of beef was generally low and always uncertain, but shrewd observers, like J. J. Hill, were even then predicting a great and permanent change. The tendency toward higher prices, which they noticed, was as different from the ups and downs of local markets as the movements of the ocean currents are different from those of the storm waves on their surface. This slow but sure rise in price was caused by the fact that the urban population of the United States was rapidly gaining on the rural population, which is equivalent to saying that the consumers were increasing in numbers more rapidly than were the producers. This acceleration they noticed has gone on with increased rapidity, until it has become apparent even to the casual observer, whose attention has at last been fixed on the fact that the lowest price for live beef cattle in any year now is higher than the highest obtainable a generation ago, quality remaining the same.

Apart from the fact that too persistent cropping with wheat lessens the productivity of the farm, often beyond restoration, wheat culture is a precarious source of profit; so is the beef cattle industry to some extent, but no so much so. What is needed in the latter is a great improvement in the breeding of the cattle, and some means of tiding the herds over the arid months of July and August. The amount of loss the thriftless and shiftless farmer suffers from the shrinkage of his cattle in these two months of dry pasturage is beyond calculation. Fortunately it is easy for the real beef farmer to overcome the difficulty, but unfortunately the poor farmer is the one who knows too much to take advice or even give the subject a serious thought.—Toronto Globe

Animals in Berlin Become Vegetarians

The food question in Germany and the necessity of conserving everything has been quite a problem in Berlin so far as feeding the animals in the Zoological Park is concerned. The lions, tigers and other animals that belong to the cat family still receive their horse meat, but the brown bears must now be content with roots, raw potatoes and scraps of other vegetables, and even their usual supply of war bread has been cut off. The polar bears, too, must do without their big chunks of bread and be content with the refuse of the fish markets. The tigers, giraffes, antelopes and deer no longer can munch clover, but are fed with turnips, potatoes and other vegetables. The flamingoes and other meat-eating birds no longer receive meat, but must satisfy their appetites with vegetables also. With the exception of the lions and tigers a strictly vegetable diet has been enforced in the Zoological Garden of Berlin, and while the officials report that the animals do not wax fat on it, still they have submitted to the inevitable and eat what they get rather than go hungry.

Barbarians Unchained

The tales of arson, pillage and massacre finding its victims by thousands brought by the American missionaries from Armenia and Persia cause not the surprise given by similar tales from Belgium and Poland. All who knew those lands and their government—all who knew the Turk—expected these horrors when it was known that the European war had been spread into Asia. Atrocities tales from Belgium and Poland were the more shocking because they were so surprising. Such deeds were not expected from the soldiers of nations regarded as civilized. Whether fear or greed, whether hate or ambition made barbarians and savages contenders in the conflict—influences from which side brought them in—is a question which may be left to the judgment of history. But when the day shall come when at the judgment seat of God and humanity all these things are to be accounted for, black indeed will the record against those by whom the barbarians were unchained.—Chicago Herald

Workers' Families to Get Allowance

The imperial authorities have decided to pay a weekly separation allowance of 17s 6d (\$4.20) to the family of each married man among the munition workers who recently went from Canada to England to engage in this work.

There were 1,710 men who went from Canada, of whom, it is thought, probably 1,000 are married. This would mean that about \$1,000 per week would be sent back here for distribution amongst the families of the men by the labor department.

This separation allowance is in addition to the regular wages paid to the men.

Mrs. Spooner—Men make me tired. Mrs. Swayback—What's the matter now?

Mrs. Spooner—My husband saw Mrs. Keedick yesterday, and I asked him what she had on, and he replied, "Oh, clothes."

Pictures for Farmers

Moving Pictures Utilized For Teaching Science of Agriculture

Only a few years ago the moving picture was considered injurious to health and at best to be nothing more than a source of amusement. Gradually, however, it has been developed and extended, and now it is finding its way into our educational systems. The agricultural college of Washington is adopting it as a means of carrying the information of that school to the farmers. Recently the college purchased a moving picture machine. Today it has developed over 2,000 feet of film, showing the scientific, agricultural, horticultural, domestic science, manual training and stock raising methods taught and demonstrated at college. Every farmer cannot go to the college, even to the short course in the winter time, so the college is going to the farmer and it is going to him through the moving picture.

The farmer should gain considerable knowledge by this means which he otherwise would not get. To have subjects of vital interest brought into the farmer's very home cannot help but interest him. The methods displayed on the screen will be the highest form of education, the result of many years of experiment and study. The fact that the farmer can see results of the methods produced, will not only teach him better ways of cultivating his land, but will convince him that his soil will produce more if properly handled. The college expects to install an outfit in all the big districts of the state, and from there carried into all of the smaller districts so that the smallest grower may have the advantages of the college experiments and study. At present it has planned to show the pictures in every grange hall in the state.

Canada's Soldiers

To live far away from these islands, and yet be English, is to possess more imagination, foresight, and even patriotism than the average lower-class Briton. The Canadian and Australian have volunteered in their thousands, and have fought magnificently on the battlefields of Flanders and Gallipoli. At the beginning of things the German newspapers openly sneered at the Canadians as "cowboys in slouch hats," now their military experts describe the soldiers from over the Atlantic as the "Kerntruppen"—the finest fighting material in Europe. It is, of course, true that many of the "Canadians" are young Englishmen who have sought their fortunes over there, thereby showing grit, determination, courage—all the qualities the Happy Warrior should possess. Moreover, we saw them arrive, we had them among us for many more months than they cared to wait, and when they went to the fighting line they won instant glory. If anybody thinks that Canada could or would be ready, at a pretext, to throw off allegiance to the Crown, events must have undeceived them forever.—London Sketch

Young Blighter

Mr. Ben Tillet, the noted labor leader, who has been visiting the trenches, writes:

"I remember one afternoon when some of my own dockers who were in the trenches outside Ypres came up to me and said:

"Now look here, Ben, you'll have to do something to get these bally kids from risking themselves too much. Look at that young blighter over there. He goes looking for risks. He don't care if he's killed, but we'll get the blame if he is. We can't get a bit of rest looking after him. Jest you git him stopped when you go back, because we can't do anything, as the kid will always have his own way. Jest look at him now!"

"I did. Then I laughed. "It's all very well for you o laugh, Ben," said a docker—he's a coal heaver at Tilbury when he's out of the army—but he looks for more trouble than we do."

"Well, I had to laugh, for the 'kid' is the oldest son of the Queen of England, and in due time will be King Edward VIII."

Romance of Barbed Wire

Barbed wire, which is playing such an important part in the war, was invented a good many years ago by an American named Ellwood. A working blacksmith in a small village of the backwoods, he had made a fence for his own use by first stretching ordinary wire round some posts, and then putting on the barbs with a pair of pincers. Two keen young men, out for a holiday, saw this fence and thought it might prove a good thing. They at once made an arrangement with Ellwood; he was to make it, they were to get the orders. Within ten days they had sent in orders amounting to nearly \$5,000. Ellwood left the little village, went to Chicago, and in two weeks he was making barbed wire by machinery.

Once, while Hans Richter was rehearsing Tchaikowski's "Romeo and Juliet" music, the violinists had a very passionate melody to play. Richter was by no means satisfied that the necessary warmth of expression had been obtained.

"Gentlemen, gentlemen," said he, "you all play like married men, not like lovers."

Magician—I can read minds. Engineer—Yuh ken? Ken yuh read mine?

Magician—Certainly. Engineer—Why don't yuh hit me, then?

Wife—All that you are you owe to me, John.

John—If that was all I owed I could quit work tomorrow.

Prohibition in Kansas

Testimony of Governor Capper as to the Good Results From Prohibition

Officials in Kansas are careful in acts and utterances to see that they do not give aid and comfort to the liquor traffic. They have long recognized in it a virulent enemy of the moral and material progress of the state. In this they give evidence of their intelligence. They have long antagonized it, exerting their influence to the utmost to protect their people—men, women and children—against it. In this way they have shown themselves worthy of position, influence and power. They have not let themselves for its money, its favor or its votes to the liquor trade. In this they have shown themselves honorable officials and have contributed to conditions in Kansas such as Governor Capper of that state certifies to as follows: Says Governor Capper:

"I was born in Kansas, I have lived here all my life and I want to say that one of the greatest blessings bestowed on this state, and the law which is doing more to make good men and women, and bring prosperity to the people of Kansas, is the amendment to the constitution prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquor. At the end of nearly a generation of prohibition in this state, it may truthfully be said that the prohibitory law was never so well enforced as now and never so generally approved by the people of the state.

"Approval, indeed, is too mild a word to express the attitude of the Kansas people toward this provision of the state constitution. Most of them are enthusiastically in favor of it. It is the portion of the fundamental law of the state that is nearest to their hearts. And they have ample reason for their approval of prohibition.

"This state has a much larger relative number of young men and young women in college than any other state, according to the census of 1910.

"The percentage of illiteracy in Kansas is lower than in any other state in the union except one.

"Thirty-two counties in Kansas have abandoned their county farms and 88 counties did not have an insane person on their county farms last year.

"Kansas has no bonded debt except \$370,000 held by the state school fund. "Every governor of Kansas for 29 years has said that prohibition is a great success.

"More than 700 editors and newspaper men of Kansas in state conventions unanimously endorsed prohibition.

"Every political party in Kansas favors the prohibition law.

"The mothers of Kansas say they are satisfied to have their boys and girls grow up without seeing the open saloon.

"During its last session the legislature by unanimous vote in both houses went upon the record in a series of strong resolutions telling what prohibition has done for Kansas and emphatically endorsing it."

How pitiful in comparison to those of Kansas appear those officials anywhere who see nothing, say nothing, do nothing, touching the evils of the liquor trade save that which the pernicious traffic wishes them to see, to say, or to do.—Portland, Me., Express

Psychology of the Boy

Predilection of the Truant Boy is Remediable

A boy hears an oath in the street, says Superintendent W. A. Wirt, "and to the end of his days he can repeat that word. In school he hears a Latin declension or French conjugation, and requires weeks and months to get it into his head to stay." The fundamental fact of boy-psychology back of this not all the Wirts and Deweys in the world can change. It is what Tom Sawyer's aunt would have called a phase of "human depravity." But the predilection of boys for the streets is remediable, and the suspicion is growing that the remedy lies in part in changes in the school curriculum and school methods.

It is precisely in the phenomena of truancy and street life with which Superintendent Wirt's speech dealt that the strongest arguments are to be found for adaptations of the Gary plan. To truancy itself sociologists once gave the technical classification of "juvenile depravity." The tendency is now to regard the truant rather as a healthy animal escaped from harness, and it is a notable fact that the old "truant schools" have developed into "training schools" much on the Gary system. Those of Boston, indeed, are virtually Gary schools, and they interest their students where the common schools apparently fail to do so. Many of the detailed arguments for some institution of the Gary plan are hasty or inaccurate; but where its advocates emphasize its responsiveness to changed conditions of urban life they are on safe ground.—New York Evening Post

Little Willie, whose people are not very strict churchgoers, went to a new school, and the other boys cross-examined him, as boys will.

"What church do you go to?" they demanded.

"Well," answered Willie, "I don't go to any church much, but the Church of England is the one I stay away from."

Boy—Please, miss, didn't you say you'd give me a kiss if I could get some groundsel for your canary?"

Miss—Yes, I did.

Boy—Here's the groundsel, and, please, I've sold the kiss to my big brother for sixpence."

A Hero of Anzac

Australians Miss "Murphy's Mules," For Murphy Is No More

There is many an Australian soldier at the front today who blesses "Murphy's mules." Murphy is, or was, a hero of Anzac who never got mentioned in despatches, but he frequently figures in letters sent home by the Australians. His real name was Simpson, but for some unaccountable reason he got the nickname of "Murphy."

So many were the wounded who required to be taken to safety that Murphy commandeered a pair of mules, and officers connived at the "theft" when they learned the noble work he was doing.

He used to leave the animals just under the brow of "Braund's Hill" and dash forward himself into the firing line to pick up the wounded.

"Murphy's voice near them sounded like a voice from heaven," the soldiers said.

Day after day he climbed the hill, smiling and cheery. But one day "Murphy's mules" did not come. The wounded cried out to the overworked stretcher bearers, "For God's sake, send Murphy's mules."

The mules were found contentedly grazing in Shrapnel Valley, but Murphy had done his last climb.

"Where is Murphy?" cried one of the first battalion.

"Murphy is at Heaven's gate," replied a sergeant, "helping the soldiers through."

Potato Regulation Repealed

No Evidence in Canada of Disease Known as Potato Canker

The regulations which have been in force since 1912 requiring the inspection and certification of potatoes in Canada before they could be exported at all to the United States have been repealed by order-in-council.

The minister of agriculture has found that after a most careful examination and investigation extending over many months there is nothing to justify the charge made two years ago by the United States that there was evidence in Canada of the disease known as potato canker, or powdery scab. The American authorities have apparently come to the same conclusion and it is understood that the United States regulations providing for the entry of Canadian potatoes into the States will be shortly repealed.

General Joffre's Bet

An amusing anecdote concerning a bet between an English general and General Joffre is told in the Auto.

The French commander-in-chief was discussing details of great importance with the British general staff when the English general in question noticed that General Joffre had his hands in his pockets. The French are proverbially addicted to gesticulating, and, what is more, General Joffre comes from the south of France, where the gesture is even more freely used than in the north.

"Will you take a bet with me, General Joffre?" asked the English officer.

"What about?" was the reply.

"That you won't keep your hands in your pockets for fifteen minutes," explained the Englishman.

"Lone," was the generalissimo's reply.

The military discussion continued without losing a whit of its vigor, but General Joffre kept his hands in his pockets and won the franc which was the stake.

Stefansson's Opportunity

In the old days Arctic exploration was exploration by ship, and it was the sailor who led the way. Now it is exploration by land, and once the explorer can get away from ice and sea he feels a greater confidence in his progress. Now that Stefansson has his starting point established on solid earth, he will be able to go far and fast as compared with his explorations of the last two years. He has a new ship, the Polar Bear; he has added five new men to his original company; and he has supplies to last to the end of 1917. With the pluck that has made him famous he should be able to accomplish wonders, and to add to the maps of the world and to the political domain of Canada's huge new stretches.—New York Post

Anarchism in War

The Germans might have remembered that no political cause has ever been advanced by means of bombs. When Anarchists throw bombs among a civilian crowd, the only result is a determination to suppress the Anarchists. And that is the only result of the German practice of anarchism in war. They are to the English people now anarchist nation that must be suppressed.—London Times

120 Bushels Oats to Acre

C. S. Noble of the Noble farm, says the Lethbridge Herald, states that he has just finished threshing a 90-acre field of oats, which yielded 111 bushels and 23 pounds to the acre. The crop was on fall plowing, and Mr. Noble states that outside of the crop that he had hauled out, this is his poorest crop of oats. His cats on summer fallow, he states, will go 120 bushels.

The annual mineral output of British Columbia is valued at approximately \$30,000,000. The figures for 1913 exceeded that amount, while the product last year was some \$4,000,000 short of that of the previous year. The decrease in the value of minerals produced in the province last year, as compared with 1913, was due to the European war, which disturbed the metal markets throughout the world, producing a depressing effect upon the industry in British Columbia.

Open Convalescent Homes in Canada

Commission at Ottawa is Prepared to Care For Invalided Soldiers

Provision has already been made by the Military Hospital and Convalescent Homes commission, under the chairmanship of Hon. Senator Loughheed, for the accommodation in eleven convalescent homes throughout Canada of some 600 invalided Canadian soldiers. Before the winter is over it is estimated that some 2,000 men will have been looked after by the commission and suitably taken care of after their arrival in Canada until discharged from the service by the military medical boards. So far as the commission has been able to do it, every invalided soldier who has so far returned from the front has been looked after. In any case where a returning soldier has not been placed in a convalescent home it is because he has not applied for such accommodation, or the commission has not been able to find him.

A statement as to what has so far been accomplished by the commission and what it plans to do is given by Senator Loughheed. The first big problem of looking after the men still suffering from wounds or illness has been adequately and comprehensively handled. The larger problem of providing means of livelihood for the men who have been invalided out of the service, and also for the tens of thousands of soldiers who will return after the war is over, is now being taken up by the commission in co-operation with the various provincial governments, the Manufacturers' association and other representative bodies whose advice and assistance are required.

The receiving station for the returning soldiers is at Quebec, where a clearing hospital has been established under the charge of the military department. About 10 per cent. of the men who are invalided back are found to require further hospital treatment in Canada. The others, after being examined by military medical boards, are discharged on pension, and three months' pay is being allowed them, payable in three monthly instalments. A careful record of these men is being kept, including the nature of the disability, the occupation prior to enlistment, all available sources of income, and the nature of the occupation they would like to follow if unable to continue at the work they were engaged in before they enlisted.

Those who require further medical care are being distributed under military discipline to convalescent homes opened at Sydney, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Calgary. Three other homes—one at London, one at Victoria and one at St. John—will be opened shortly. All these homes, which in practically every case have been offered to the commission by private citizens, are well equipped with hospital requirements. In each place arrangements have been made with local societies, such as the Red Cross, Daughters of the Empire, etc., to provide comforts in the shape of clothing, reading material, etc., for the men.

In all cases where the returning soldiers are found suffering from tubercular trouble they are being sent to a sanatorium for treatment. A report from the director-general of medical services shows that only about .02 per cent. of the total number of the men enrolled have developed tubercular trouble. That means a total of about 300 for the total of 150,000 men enrolled. Where the men are sent to sanatoriums, the government is allowing \$10 per week for their treatment there.

The commission wishes it to be distinctly understood by the public that any invalided soldier who comes back to Canada, and who has not yet been discharged from service, can be placed in one of these convalescent homes on making application to the secretary of the commission in Ottawa. At present there is ample room for many more soldiers than have as yet been accommodated, but larger numbers are expected in the near future, as arrangements are being made to have the wounded men now being looked after in England sent to Canada as soon as possible.

The committee is in communication with the various provincial governments with regard to working out a comprehensive scheme for providing employment, both for all men invalided out of the service and for the men who will come back as soon as the war is over. The subjects under consideration in connection with this scheme include provision for technical training in all branches of industry, work for the blind and the opening up of new areas for agricultural settlement. The problem is one of the most serious and complicated ones now facing the government, and the scope of the hospitals commission has been enlarged to embrace it.

In view of the present overcrowded condition of the labor market in British Columbia, it is provided that from Oct. 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916, the landing at any port of the province of the following classes of immigrants is prohibited: Artizans and laborers, skilled and unskilled.

This order is simply a repetition and continuation of the order placed in force a year ago.

"Why so sad and downcast?" "My wife has threatened to leave me."

"Cheer up; women are always threatening something like that, but they hardly ever do it."

"That's what I was thinking."

"Do you know any class which approves the recall?"

"Oh, yes; actors."

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LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN

From pasture on the old Manassah Weber farm west of Didsbury, bay mare and foal; black gelding, star on forehead; 4 young bays; all but colt branded with an (acorn) on right hip. Reward will be given for information leading to recovery sent to Mr. FRED MOYLE, Didsbury.

STRAYED

4 yearlings branded W H quarter circle over on right hip, fresh brand. Were last seen at Norman Clarke's farm on Friday, November 13th. Information leading to recovery will be rewarded by sending the information to W. H. MACFARLANE, Elkton, P. O.

FOR SALE

110 acres, three miles north and half mile east of Didsbury. 35 acres broken, house, barn and well, fenced, an A1 dairy farm. This is a good stock farm as there is a small lake on one side. Apply to W. H. MACFARLANE, Elkton, for terms. d8p

ESTRAY

Five pigs about 125 pounds each. Came to C. Youngs farm west of Didsbury about two weeks ago. Owner can have same by applying to D. Rush on the Youngs farm and paying expenses of advertising. d8p

Is your subscription to the Pioneer paid up?

A Farmers' Meeting

A meeting of the members of the Neapolis branch of the Grain Growers' Association, at which Mr. R. E. Lantz acted as secretary and Mr. P. H. Lantz presided, was held in the Neapolis school, on Monday evening, November 15th.

The meeting was called to discuss the advisability of employing a man to buy the farmers' grain, hay and stock, and to take orders for the winter's supplies of necessities.

All the members saw the benefit which could be derived from employing a man and consequently were in favor of it. Mr. P. H. Lantz, being a member of the board of directors, promised to look after this, and that he would meet the delegates from other branches around Didsbury, who are to hold a meeting in Didsbury in the near future.

In connection with this, the question came up whether it would be advisable to rent or buy a pair of scales

on which to weigh the hay and stock marketed, in order to save the usual fee which has to be paid when one's stock has to be weighed on somebody else's scales, which amounts to a considerable sum, by farmers who have to sell a large number of hogs or head of cattle.

The members were of the opinion that it would be cheaper, as well as more satisfactory to them, if a pair of scales were either rented at a reasonable price or bought. For they soon would be able to pay for them with the money they otherwise had to expend for paying for the use of other peoples scales.

Another feature of this meeting was that a considerable amount of coal, salt and apples were ordered by the members, which were to be shipped by or through the Grain Growers' Association at lowest possible prices. As a general rule, the people of this vicinity haul their coal from Three Hills or Carbon, but it was pointed out that it could be ordered for almost as low a price and the people would not be put to the inconvenience and expense of hauling it from places thirty or forty miles away, which is not exactly pleasant at 20 or 25 below zero, with an occasional forty miles an hour wind whistling lustily past our ears and nose, especially when the roads are icy and slippery so that a person is in constant danger of not reaching the top of the hills or of breaking harness or wagon, going down the hill. Besides, it is extra hard on the already poor and exhausted horses.

Then comes the expense of shoeing the horses, three or more of them, very often specially for that purpose, a night's lodgings and meals. Taking all this into consideration, it is not more expensive and far more convenient to haul them from Didsbury, a distance of from eight to thirteen miles, where there are not so many steep hills to climb and descend along the road.

Garbutt Business College

CALGARY, ALBERTA

SUBJECTS: Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, Rapid Calculation, Correspondence, Penmanship, Office Practice, Commercial Law, Salesmanship, Arithmetic, Multigraphing, Dictaphone Work, Billing, Higher Accountancy, Matriculation.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 60 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties—**Must reside six months in each of three years; cultivate 60 acres and erect a house worth \$300. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388.

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Large Softener Can, with Full Directions, 10c

Indians Are Better Off In Canada Than U. S.

Reserves Administered More Economically, Yet More Efficiently

According to a report received by Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott, deputy minister of Indian affairs, giving the findings of the Indian commissions of the United States as to their recent investigations in Canada, the Canadian Indian wards of the government are far better looked after than the Indians across the line are under the United States Indian department.

Canada's Indian population, says the report, is 98,774 on reserves, 5,000 off reserves and 50,000 halfbreeds, making a total of 143,774, or nearly half the total Indian population of the United States. Notwithstanding the greater comparative difficulty and larger relative cost of administration on the smaller and more widely scattered reserves in Canada, the cost of Indian administration in this country, including schools, is less than \$20 per capita as compared with about \$49 in the United States, and despite this, according to Mr. Abbott, there is undoubtedly closer supervision of individual Indians in the Dominion.

The Indians of Canada earn \$2 to every \$1 earned by the tribesmen south of the border. There are only two stenographers employed in the entire Indian field service of Canada, and only 37 clerks, as compared with 600 stenographers and clerks in the United States service.

"Land grafter," continues the report, "is a phrase unknown in Indian affairs in Canada, so completely safeguarded is Indian land. The explanation is simple. The Indian reserves in Canada are closed reserves; they are not allotted. An Indian does not acquire title to an individual tract of land on the reserve, either in trust or in fee, until he has become enfranchised, and enfranchisement is a long and tedious process. He is located on such land as he is able and willing to use, but his possessory right adheres only so long as he makes beneficial use of it."

In the suppression of the liquor traffic the report notes that the Canadian system is more efficient and much more economical than that in the United States. The Canadian law is also more comprehensive, including in its scope every possible sort of intoxicant or opiate or derivative thereof. Its enforcement is sure and prompt.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

The British Idea

Lord Bryce declares, as does Mr. Trevelyan, that far from the war having been caused by Great Britain, fearing the jeopardizing of her commercial interests, the British idea is, and always has been, that trade creates trade, and the more commerce other nations engage in the more there will be for Britain. The violation of Belgian neutrality and Germany's inhuman methods of warfare were primarily the only reasons for Britain declaring war. Never before, declares Lord Bryce, have the British people been so united upon any issue as this one. "The nation is suffering as she has never suffered before, as it was never dreamed she would be called upon to suffer, but high and low, rich and poor, are as one today in high resolve, in stern endeavor—Victoria Colist."

The loquacious lady met the great lecturer the next morning, and at once rushed right into the subject, "So sorry not to have heard your lecture last night," she murmured. "I know I missed a treat; everybody says it was splendid."

"I wonder how they found out," said Mr. Frodo. "The lecture, you know was postponed."

Sore Corns Absolutely Painless Go!

No cutting, no plaster, no pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor today.

W. N. U. 1062

Edison Invents 3,000,000 Candle Power Light

Most Powerful Portable Searchlight Yet Made—Result of Big Fire

Profiting by an experience of firemen in fighting the \$3,000,000 fire at the Edison works on December 9, 1914, Thomas A. Edison has perfected another invention, which he took to his home in Llewellyn Park recently to test it.

A few minutes after Charles Edison began operating the device for the edification of his father, people living in the valley east of Llewellyn park telephoned police headquarters and asked: "What is that terrible light shooting out of the park?" A policeman found Mr. Edison and his family enjoying the wonders produced by a new 3,000,000-candlepower searchlight, capable of throwing a ray several miles, the most powerful portable searchlight yet invented. It is very small, and the power is supplied by storage batteries.

In the fire at the Edison plant the yards were thrown in darkness when the power was shut off. Mr. Edison conceived the idea of a portable searchlight, and two days after the blaze he designed a working model. It was said at the Edison laboratory that the lamp will be very useful in mine rescue work, at fires, and on ships, aeroplanes and locomotives. It can produce light in any volume desired.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

Britain's Big Military Camp

Aldershot, England, is one of the biggest military camps in the world, yet sixty-odd years ago it was no more than a collection of huts.

It wasn't till 1852, indeed, that Aldershot began its existence. At the time Lord Hardinge was commander-in-chief of the army, and through him three square miles of Cobham Common were bought for the purpose of training troops. The first lot of troops consisted of four officers and 100 men.

From those few huts, which began the great camp, has sprung the present permanent barracks, military hospitals, gymnasiums, and training centres of all kinds of soldiers. From 1852 to 1857 over a million pounds were spent on improving the place and making it a suitable headquarters of the British army.

One of the remarkable results of the growth of the camp at Aldershot has been the increase in the size and population of the town of that name. In 1852 the population was just over 800. It is now over 30,000, excluding soldiers!

For Fighting Submarines

John Gardner, of Fleetwood, Scotland, the inventor of the Gardner submarine signalling system, has devised a method which will make it easy to sight the periscope of a submarine from the bridge of a steamship. Instead of having to rest his arms on the rail of the bridge or on the gunwale while he scans the horizon through a telescope, the officer on watch will now be able to sit comfortably with the glass supported on a stand in front of him. By Mr. Gardner's invention the telescope will always be approximately parallel with the surface of the sea, irrespective of the movements of the ship. This is achieved by mounting a pedestal securely to the deck, on the pedestal is the telescope or binoculars on a standard. The seat and table are maintained horizontal to the sea surface by the operation of a gyroscope. The platform, with seat and table, is automatically rotated slowly from left to right and vice versa by the utilization of the power for the gyroscope, so that all the officer has to do is to keep a sharp lookout within the field covered by the instrument, which will not be affected by the movement of the ship.

Crops to be Reserved For Civilians
Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American commission for relief in Belgium, has concluded an agreement with General von Bissing, military governor of Belgium, providing that the wheat and rye crops in the zone occupied by the Germans shall be reserved for the civilian population.

Breaking a Colt

Perseverance With Gentle Kindness is Essential to Success

The man who undertakes to break or train a colt must be of a gentle, kind, persevering nature. It must be remembered that the horse, like all dumb animals, can only be made to understand language by accompanying action with words. That is, some action must be associated with the command. For example, on coming to the animal while yet in the stall, we want to teach him to step aside, so we may be able to get up to his head, we say "Step over," and at the same time lay our hand on his hip on the side from where it is to move, and increase the weight of the hand to a push, until the colt steps over. Continuous treatment in this way will teach it to understand the meaning of "step over" and obey the word alone.

In this sort of training we must persevere, with gentle kindness, always giving our commands in the same tone of voice, accompanied with action to illustrate what you want him to do, and he will learn the meaning of your words. Be firm, but never harsh. Some drivers have a habit, and a very silly one it is, of continuously clucking at their team to induce it to go faster, and sometimes when a faster gait is not desired. The horse becomes accustomed to this clucking as readily as they do to the rumbling of the wagon, and pay no attention to either.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES



FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

Still a Land of Promise

An English journalist just returned from Canada writes in the June number of *Khaki, the soldiers' and sailors' magazine*: "Since my return home I have more than once been asked whether Canada is still a land of promise for young men who wish to try their fortune there. To this question there can be only one answer. It does not need a voyage across the Atlantic to make one realize that Canada is a country with a wonderful future. Nor, so far as I can see, are any superhuman qualities required for success by the intending immigrant. He will have to work hard, which is exactly what he would have to do anywhere else. But the man who goes out to Canada after the war will find it possible not only to take advantage of new opportunities, but also to create opportunities for himself in a degree impossible in the old world. That is, I am sure, the main difference between Canada and a country like our own, and that is why I do not think that any young, energetic man who leaves England after the war to seek his fortune in Canada will ever have reason to regret his choice."—London Referee.

Help For Asthma.—Neglect gives asthma a great advantage. The trouble, once it has secured a foothold, fastens its grip on the bronchial passages tenaciously. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is daily curing cases of asthma of long standing. Years of suffering, however, might have been prevented had the remedy been used when the trouble was in its first stages. Do not neglect asthma, but use this preparation at once.

College Men Enlisted

According to a list compiled of the students and ex-students of the agricultural colleges of Canada who are members of Canadian overseas or imperial forces there are 274 who are either at the front or in training. This represents a high percentage of the eligible men and indicates that the college course has not unfitted them for the serious task of battling with the Hun. The Ontario Agricultural College, with its large attendance, has naturally contributed the most; there being 146 from that institution. Even the newer college of Saskatchewan and the schools at Claresholm and Olds, Alberta, have sent representatives. From the Ontario Veterinary College, students and graduates, sixty-two have gone to the service of the country.

"Senator, you promised me a job."
"But there are no jobs."
"I need a job, Senator."
"Well, I'll ask for a commission to investigate as to why there are no jobs, and you can get a job on that."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Heat and Wind quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye Remedy 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Remember

whenever you are troubled with minor ailments of the digestive organs, that these may soon develop into more serious sickness. Your future safety, as well as your present comfort may depend on the quickness with which you seek a corrective remedy.

By common consent of the legion who have tried them, Beecham's Pills are the most reliable of all family medicines. This standard family remedy tones the stomach, stimulates the sluggish liver, regulates inactive bowels.

Improved digestion, sounder sleep, better looks, brighter spirits and greater vitality come after the system has been cleared and the blood purified by

Beecham's Pills

Worth a Guinea a Box

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.



"SECURITY FIRST"
Is Your Life Insured? Keep Your Policy in Force And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible If You're Not Insured, Make Application Today
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Head Office, Toronto.
Over Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders.
N.B.—Write For Memo. Book and Circular.

Logic of the Irish Mind

A Woman's Comment on Her Son's Death Typical of the Race

The following story I know to be true and it represents fairly the modernity of much of Irish thought. A young man, sleeping in an out-house, took some coals from a coke fire and put them near his cot. In the morning he was dead of suffocation. It fell to a friend of mine to explain the cause to the heartbroken mother. He pointed to a coal fire in a grate in his house.

"If we stopped up the chimney," he said, "this room would be filled with gas from the coal and with smoke. If there were no doors or windows open the gas would kill us. The smoke, however, that comes out with the gas, would make us so uncomfortable that we should open something at once to let out the smoke, and the gas would go with it. Now coke gives out gas without smoke and so smothered your son without his realizing what was happening."

The mother's answer was Ireland all over: "And he, poor boy, how should he know the craft and badness of the world?"—Norman Haggood, in *Harpers Weekly*.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents.—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinaries had treated him without doing him any good.

Yours, etc.,

WILFRED GAGNE,

Prop. of Grand Central Hotel, Drummondville, Aug. 3, '04.

Lost 460,000 Tons of Warships

The ten months' period of war has witnessed the loss of about 460,000 tons of warships costing £35,000,000. Disregarding auxiliaries and armed merchantmen, the allies have lost 131,000 tons of warships through the torpedo, 50,000,000 by mines, 27,000 by gunfire and 22,000 in divers ways. The Teutonic allies lost 13,000 tons by torpedo, 23,000 tons by mines, 81,000 tons by gunfire and 23,000 tons miscellaneous. The allies have lost nearly 30,000 tons in armed merchantmen and auxiliary classes, while the enemy's loss is about double.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce*.

Cured Fifteen Years Ago of Piles and Eczema

By Using Dr. Chase's Ointment—Certifies That the Cure Was Permanent.

Some people have tried so many doctors and so many treatments in their search for cure for piles and eczema that they find it difficult to believe there is an actual cure.

The strong point about Dr. Chase's Ointment is that it not only brings relief promptly, but brings about actual and lasting cure.

In 1897 Mr. Ketcheson, 88 Douro street, Peterborough, Ont., wrote as follows:—"I was troubled for thirty years with itching piles and eczema. I could not sleep at night, and when I got warm the itching was terrible. Eczema covered my legs down to the knees, perfectly raw. I have tried

every preparation I could hear of. Seeing Dr. Chase's Ointment advertised, I procured a box, and this Ointment effected a complete cure."

On Sept. 28, 1912, Mr. Ketcheson wrote as follows:—"I received a letter from you to-day, saying that you found on file a statement made by me 15 years ago. I have always given Dr. Chase's Ointment a good name since it cured me, and shall tell you how I came to use it."

"I had suffered for many years from eczema and piles, and had tried doctors and everything I could hear of in vain. Reading about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I purchased it at once, and was soon completely cured. That was fifteen years ago, so there can be no doubt of the cure being a permanent one. I have met a great many people who have been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto



Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**. Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, no matter how long.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure **MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP** For Your Children While Teething. It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Disperses Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

BUY MATCHES

As you would any other household commodity—with an eye to full value.

When you buy **EDDY'S** Matches you receive a generously filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.

Ask For

EDDY'S

Silent Parlor Matches

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stains or dirt. State style and size. For 25c. We will mail you **THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited** 88 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "out of sorts," "run down," "out of the blues," suffer from **HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, BRUISES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, COLIC, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILLS, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK** on these diseases and wonderful CURES selected by **THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 122 N. 3** and divide for yourself. **FREE** to all sufferers. Absolutely **FREE** to all sufferers. No obligation. **DR. LECHE'S MED. CO., HAYSTACK RD., HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND.** WE WANT TO PROVE THAT OUR REMEDY WILL CURE YOU.

Cannon Mounted on Trees "Cannon on Trees," is the title of a photograph in the Paris Excelsior showing two "75's" mounted, carriages and all on tree trunks as an anti-aircraft battery. The carriage base is attached to a band of concrete around the trunk to resist the recoil. The guns are thus enabled to pivot so as to point in any direction instead of sweeping less than half a circle, as they do when they are on the ground.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

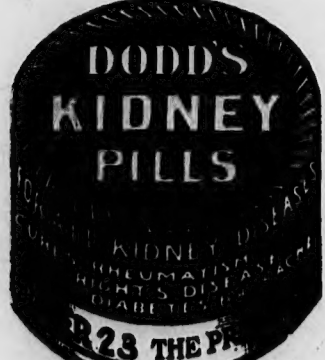
Young Barnes had married contrary to his father's wishes. Meeting his parents soon afterward, the father said angrily:

"Well, young man, I have made my will and cut you off with a dollar."

"I am very sorry, father," said the youth, contritely; and then added: "But you don't happen to have the dollar with you?"—Ladies' Home Journal.

"Aren't the ten cent stores wonderful places?"

"Very. I'll bet some day our husbands will be able to buy their own hats there."



W. N. U. 1062

Should Now Pay Up

Farmers Are Asked to Pay Their Seed Bills

In an official statement given out recently, the hope is expressed that the farmers of the west who have received government aid this season will repay as large a share of the advances as possible out of the proceeds of this season's crops. It is pointed out that with the present condition of the money markets of the world, and the almost impossibility of raising funds for other purposes than the prosecution of the war, the advancing of \$12,000,000 constitutes a rather heavy drain on the Dominion treasury, and the government is impressed with the advisability of endeavoring to the utmost to secure the repayment of such advances out of the proceeds of this year's crop.

While it was in the interests of the country at large that the advances should be made, those directly benefited by the same will, it is urged, no doubt realize that they secured the assistance at a much lower rate of interest than would have been possible even had their credit enabled them to deal with the banks or other financial concerns, and they will therefore, it is hoped, fully realize their obligation to repay the advances in full out of their first sales of this year's crop.

With the object of facilitating such action, the government is arranging with the different grain purchasing concerns in the west for their co-operation in the collection this fall of the amounts outstanding.

WHY YOUNG GIRLS GROW PALE AND WEAK

The Blood Supply is Deficient and Unless the Trouble is Remedied Consumption May Follow

When girls grow weak, pale and miserable, then is the time for parents to take prompt steps. Delay means danger—perhaps consumption. The girl in her teens cannot develop into a happy, robust woman without an abundant supply of rich, red blood in her veins. It is the lack of this good blood that is the great trouble with young girls out of every ten. They grow weak and depressed; lose their appetite, are breathless after the slightest exertion, and suffer from headaches and backaches. When girls are in this condition there is no medicine can compare with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the use of these Pills there is splendid vigorous health, with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, for every unhappy fragile girl who is struggling on to womanhood in a wretched state of health. This is why thousands of girls and women, now robust and attractive, are constantly recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to their suffering sex. Miss Edith Brousseau, Savona, B.C., says: "At the age of fourteen I became very anaemic. I was as pale as a ghost, suffered from headaches, severe palpitation of the heart at the slightest exertion. I had little or no appetite and seemed to be drifting into a decline. I was attending high school in Vancouver at the time, and the doctor advised me to stop. I did so and took his treatment for some time, but it did not help me in the least. Upon the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in a very short time they gave me back complete health and enabled me to resume my studies. I have enjoyed the best of health since, and owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Scientific Expeditions

To the man in the street Polar exploration came to an end with the work of Peary and Amundsen. For the geographer and scientists, there are vast empty spaces to deal with. It is a filling-up process, with now and then a necessary erasure. An instance of the latter is the elimination by Donald MacMillan of Crocker Land, which the latest maps, on the authority of Peary, have indicated, though vaguely, between 100 and 110 west longitude and about the eighty-third degree of north latitude. To Peary looking from the northernmost point of Grant Land, there appeared a vision of lofty mountains which indicated a continental land mass. MacMillan has now been 125 miles out from the coast and found no Crocker Land, but ice only, pressure ridges and leads. For the present, therefore, we must assume that from about 83 degrees to the Pole the Polar Sea extends unbroken.—New York Post.

Hotels vary as much in degrees of comfort as the haughty hotel clerks do in degrees of flippancy and efforts to please the guests. It was midnight in a hostelry in an Arizona town, when a guest called up and in an angry voice said: "There are a couple of mice fighting up here."

"What room have you?" inquired the sleepy clerk. He was told and then he inquired: "What are you paying for it?"

"Two dollars," was the reply. "Well, what do you expect for two dollars—a bullfight?"

"Well," said the cheerful wife, who thought she had a soprano voice, "if the worst comes to the worst, I could keep the wolf from the door by singing."

"I don't doubt that would do it," replied the husband, who had suffered much, "but suppose the wolf should happen to be deaf?"



The Russian Soldiers

Common Russian Peasant is of Different Type From the Cossack

We are most apt to think of the Russian soldier wholly in terms of the Cossack, whereas the common Russian peasant who has shouldered his gun to march against the "Germans" is of a quite different type, if accounts are true. In the American Magazine, for example, Capt. Granville Fortescue gives us the following picture of him:

"The Russian common soldier is one of the most patient of creatures. He has all the qualities of a willing horse. He follows his officers blindly. Judged by American standards, he lacks initiative, but in the war of the trenches initiative plays little part. You can put a company of Russian soldiers into a trench and they will stay there until they are all killed, captured, or frozen. When it so happens that all their officers are disabled they have one simple rule—to charge. They have received orders that under no circumstances must they go back, so they merely go forward."

"I don't believe that they know much of what the war is all about, but they have a distinct dislike for the Germans. It is said that they never did understand why they were fighting the Japanese, who were a people practically unknown to them. But the 'Germans,' they have been told, want to take a big slice of Holy Mother Russia. No sacrifice is too great to prevent this. Judging from the great masses of troops I have seen, and these include regiments from the emperor's guard division and Siberian Fusiliers, I believe Russia to have the finest raw material for her armies of any nation of the world."

Do not allow worms to sap the vitality of your children. If not attended to, worms may work irreparable harm to the constitution of the infant. The little sufferers cannot voice their ailment, but there are many signs by which mothers are made aware that a dose of Miller's Worm Powders is necessary. These powders act quickly and will expel worms from the system without any inconvenience to the child.

The Pollen Clock

Marvellous Gunnery of the British Navy is Due to Wonderful Invention

Of all the remarkable things on board a warship probably nothing is more amazing than the way the big guns find their target and keep on hitting, if once they have got the range.

The marvellous gunnery of the British dreadnoughts is due to a series of inventions by A. H. Pollen, the famous naval expert.

By means of the Pollen range finder the Pollen plotting device, and the Pollen clock, the range and speed of the enemy ship can be found, and once found can be kept.

When two ships are moving at high speeds in different directions the range is naturally changing very rapidly every minute, so it is all the more wonderful that Jack Tar should keep on hitting the target without fail. It's the Pollen clock, and other Pollen inventions which do it for him. This clock tells the officer in charge of the gun every change in the range, at what angle he should aim his gun, and when he should fire.

How this wonderful invention works is a jealously-guarded secret and one which the German naval authorities would give a large sum to know. As it is they only know the results of it when they get hit!

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"My word, Jacob," said Steinberg, "that is a beautiful diamond you have in your pin. How much did it cost?"

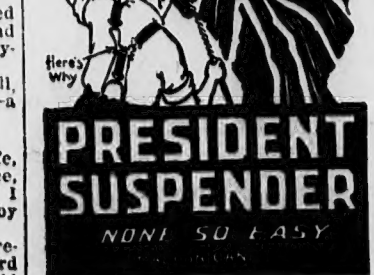
"I paid \$1,000," replied Jacob.

"One thousand dollars! Good gracious!" exclaimed Steinberg. "Vy I did not know you ver vorth so much money."

"Well, you see," exclaimed Jacob, "ven der old man died he left \$1,000 for a stone to be erected to his memory, and dis is der stone."

"Look, here, Busted, you've put me off long enough. I shall expect you to pay me that ten on Monday."

"By Jove, old chap, I wish I had your optimism."



Sheep Become Scarce

Deficiency in the Supply is Noticed in the United States

Cost of dressed lamb and mutton has reached levels that prompt retailers to advocate the boycott as a remedy. During the first five months of the current year receipts of sheep and lambs at the six principal markets of the United States—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Sioux City—were but 3,640,527 head, a decrease of 1,168,761, compared with the same period of the previous year. Every primary receiving point exhibited a deficiency. May receipts at these markets aggregated 524,877, inclusive of goats, a decrease of 248,054, compared with May, 1914. From every supply source comes the same report. The native sheep industry has all but disappeared and the mutton eaters of the country are dependent on diminishing western flocks for supply.

The situation in Montana indicates the extent to which depletion of flocks has been carried. Five years ago Montana was literally deluging the stock yards with sheep. Threats of free trade, an unremunerative wool market and an invasion of the range by settlers forced the flock owner to liquidate. By many the Montana movement was regarded as evidence of increased production, but it proved to be "a last run of shad." A speculator who recently scoured the region around Glendive, Mont., in an effort to contract stock for delivery, reported that he found less than 5,000 sheep in an area that carried more than 100,000 three years ago, and all over the state similar reduction may be seen.—Breeder's Gazette.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; this cannot be done by local applications, which is why deafness is an incurable condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

Sold by Druggists, etc.

Hall's Catarrh Cure, Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Coalition Ministry

History Furnishes Several Instances of Formation of Coalition Governments

There have been four big coalition governments besides this one, though only one of these has been on a parallel with the present British war ministry. That one was the "ministry of all the talents," as it was called, formed in 1806, and only lasting a year.

At that time the outlook was black, for though Nelson had just won Trafalgar, Napoleon was sweeping over Europe. This great coalition fell because George III. refused to allow Catholics to receive commissions in the army.

In 1757 was formed a successful war coalition, at the time when Clive was conquering India, and fighting was going on in Canada, while the Seven years' War was being waged in Europe. This coalition lasted for four years.

A coalition government followed the war of the American colonies, now the United States, lasting not quite two years. Another such government was formed just before the Crimean war and fell when the scandalous conduct of the campaign was brought to light.

A Purely Vegetable Pill.—The chief ingredients of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are mandrake and gandelion, sedative and purgative, but perfectly harmless in their action. They cleanse and purify and have a most healthful effect upon the secretions of the digestive organs. The dyspeptic and all who suffer from liver and kidney ailments will find in these pills the most effective medicine in concentrated form that has yet been offered to the suffering.

Farmers of Today Are Different

Farmers are different than they were twenty years ago. They are wearing garters now, E. T. Meredith, of Des Moines, Iowa, publisher of a farm journal, told delegates attending the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World held at Chicago.

"Some of you advertisers act as if you thought the farmers did not wear coats or shoes," Mr. Meredith said. "Why, do you know that fifty per cent. of all farmers wear garters? It's the truth. It has been proved by investigation. You men haven't realized what the farmers can buy; that he pays from \$15 to \$45 for a suit of clothes and that he purchases motor cars ranging in price from \$500 to \$2,000."

The advertising agencies should study the rural towns, should know the farmer of today. You are not prepared. You think the farmers nowadays are the same as they were twenty years ago."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Bob Davis stood under the dripping portico of a London hotel, peering out into the rain. He had then been in London for two weeks and he had almost forgotten how sunshine looked. A wet cab driver stood against the wall trying to keep out of the down-pour.

"Good gracious!" said Davis. "Does it always rain here?"

"Oh no, sir," said the cabman; "last Wednesday it hailed."—Saturday Evening post.

SUMMER SKIN TROUBLES.

Sunburn, blistering, and irritation are the commonest form of summer skin troubles, and Zam-Buk ends these very quickly. It works in two ways. As soon as applied, its antiseptic powers get to work and kill all the poison in a wound, a sting or a sore. This generally ends the smarting and the pain. Then Zam-Buk begins the healing process, and fresh healthy tissue is built up. For sore, blistered feet, sore hands, heat rashes, baby's heat spots, sore places due to perspiration, etc., you can't equal Zam-Buk. It also cures cuts, ulcers, abscesses, piles, and all inflamed and diseased conditions of skin and sub-jacent tissue. Druggists and stores everywhere sell Zam-Buk, 50c. box. Use Zam-Buk Soap also, 25c. per tablet. All stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Strange Coincidence

Surgeon Found His Soldier Son in His Hospital

Here is a strange coincidence arising out of the war.

A younger soldier was severely wounded in the fighting somewhere in France. He lost consciousness, and when he regained it he was lying comfortably in a bed in a ward of a large hospital. His first words were: "Where am I?"

The nurse told him that he was in London, that during the period of his unconsciousness he had been transported across the Channel, and that his wounds had been tended. He asked the name of the hospital, the number of the ward, the day of the week, and the hour. The nurse told him. "I say, nurse, you might tell my dad I am here." The nurse looked at him, thinking the poor lad was in a delirium. "All right, nurse, my dad's in the next ward now. You know he is the surgeon there, and this is his visiting day." And so it was.

The father was in the next ward performing his work, thinking all the time that his son was in France. He did not even know that the boy was wounded, far less that he was being tended a few yards away.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

Three deaths. Nine severely injured. All women.

Cause—Kindling fires with coal oil. It is an old and oft-repeated story, yet the statistical fire table for the month of March contains the above report. Safety first is needed at home as well as in the factory.

Once, years ago, in a Butte City convention, the gentlemen from the Green Isle had things so entirely their own way that they did not propose to give any other nationality a representation on the ticket. Finally, when all the available material was used up, a delegate arose, it is related, and nominated Patrick O'Hara for Justice of the Peace.

"Who is Patrick O'Hara, and where does he live?" inquired a delegate.

"He's a friend of mine, and he lives in Ireland," was the reply; "but he'd be over on the next steamer."

SUFFERED EVERYTHING

For Years, Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Canadian women are continually writing us such letters as the two following, which are heartfelt expressions of gratitude for restored health:

Glanford Station, Ont.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and never found any medicine to compare with it. I had ulcers and falling of womb and doctors did me no good. I suffered dreadfully for years until I began taking your medicine. I also recommend it for nervousness and indigestion."

—Mrs. HENRY CLARK, Glanford Station, Ont.

Chesterville, Ont.—"I heard your medicines highly praised, and a year ago I began taking them for falling of womb and ovarian trouble."

"My left side pained me all the time and just before my periods which were irregular and painful it would be worse. To sit down caused me pain and suffering and I would be so nervous sometimes that I could not bear to see any one or hear any one speak. Little specks would float before my eyes and I was always constipated."

"I cannot say too much for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, for there are no medicines like them. I have taken them and I recommend them to all women. You may publish this testimonial."

—Mrs. STEPHEN J. MARTIN, Chesterville, Ontario, Canada.

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WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

ISSUE OF \$50,000,000 5 p.c. BONDS MATURING 1st DEC. 1925

REPAYABLE AT PAR AT
OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG,
REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY—1st JUNE, 1st DECEMBER.

ISSUE PRICE 97 1-2

A FULL HALF YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st JUNE, 1916.
THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

In the event of future issues (other than issues made abroad) being made by the Government, for the purpose of carrying on the war, bonds of this issue will be accepted at the issue price, 97 1-2, plus accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscriptions to such issues.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith on behalf of the Government the above named Bonds for subscription at 97 1-2 payable as follows,—

10	per cent. on application,
7½	" " 3rd January, 1916,
20	" " 1st February, 1916,
20	" " 1st March, 1916,
20	" " 1st April, 1916,
20	" " 1st May, 1916.*

The instalments may be paid in full on and after the 3rd day of January, 1916, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Applications, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. The bank will issue a provisional receipt.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch of any chartered bank in Canada, and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Scrip certificates payable to bearer will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds without coupons.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch of any chartered bank in Canada.

Holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds with coupons, payable to bearer or registered, without payment of any fee, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert, without fee, into fully registered bonds without coupons at any time on application in writing to the Minister of Finance.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

The loan will be repaid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. on allotments made in respect of applications which bear their stamp.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 30th November 1915.

Finance Department, Ottawa, 22nd November 1915.

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes

FROM THE DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS. 1915—1916

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a free distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.) These will be sent out from Ottawa.

A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lbs. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the central farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

The destruction by fire of the cereal building at Ottawa, which contained grain cleaning machinery and a large stock of seed grain for distribution, may make it necessary to curtail the distribution to a certain extent. We shall fill as many as possible of the applications which conform to the rules; but requests received after the end of December will probably be too late. Samples cannot be sent in response to applications (no matter when received) which fail to state clearly the needs of the applicant, his experiences in crop-raising, and the character of the soil on which he intends to sow the seed.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed, delay and disappointment may occur.

Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest branch Experimental Farm in that province.

KEEP CARS MOVING

How Business Men are Urged to Assist in the Movement of Grain

That the business men and manufacturers of Eastern Canada realize the necessity of providing all cars possible for the transportation of Western Canada's grain crop is shown by a circular sent out during the past month by the manager of the Transportation Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to its three thousand members. After speaking of the danger of congestion this fall, the circular urges all manufacturers to assist in the movement of grain as follows:

"Upon the ability of the railways to move the crops promptly will depend to a great extent the business welfare of the country. Everybody can help by facilitating the movement of any cars he consigns or receives, namely, by loading and unloading as expeditiously as possible. Every time the loading or unloading of a car is needlessly delayed the available supply of cars is correspondingly reduced. If a shipper by his own act reduces the available supply of cars he cannot very well complain of a shortage. Cars are furnished for transportation, not for storage, and every one used for storage reduces the number available for transportation. The annual crop movement around October 1st brings a car shortage lasting about four months; during the balance of the year there is usually a surplus. By moving as much as possible of your freight inwards and outwards within the next few weeks you will be helping yourself, the railways, and all others concerned."

The Hessian Fly in the West

The Hessian-fly is well known to farmers as a serious pest of cereal crops; during the present season it has caused the loss of millions of bushels in the United States. In Western Canada its depredations fortunately have not attained the extent experienced in other regions of the continent and in order to be able to advise the farmers in the western provinces the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have investigated this insect. The results of this investigation, which was conducted by Mr. Norman Criddle for several years, have now been published by the Department in Entomological Bulletin No. 11, in order to enable farmers to recognize the injury of the insect in its incipient stages and, being thus forewarned,

they will be in a position to prevent losses that are liable to occur where the insect is present, as control methods are also described. In addition, the Western Wheat Stem Maggot has been studied and described. This is a native insect that has turned its attention from native to cultivated grasses on which it can become a serious pest. Its habits, life history and the means of control are fully described in the same bulletin, which is entitled "The Hessian Fly and the Western Wheat Stem Sawfly in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta." The bulletin is illustrated and may be obtained free on application to the Chief Officer, Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. All inquiries for information regarding insect pests should be addressed to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Who Supplies the Prairies with Timber?

It is important for Canadians to know the facts of their trade and industry. Realizing this the Department of the Interior, through the Forestry Branch, is making a study of certain aspects of the great timber industry, one of the greatest industries in this country. A part of this work consists in getting the facts of the wood-using industries of the different parts of Canada and presenting these in concise form in a series of bulletins. The latest to be issued is Bulletin 50, "The Wood-Using Industries of the Prairie Provinces." This pamphlet, which is compiled from data supplied by over three hundred manufacturers of this part of Canada, shows the total amount of wood used in such industries, the kinds used, the articles made and the origin of the timber. In the latter list it

shows that about 16 per cent. of this timber is grown in the Prairie Provinces while of the total brought in from the outside nearly one-half comes from British Columbia, a fifth from Eastern Canada and a fifth from the United States. The possibility of increasing the range of uses of native woods is discussed and a list of the manufacturers supplying the data is given. Copies of this bulletin may be had free upon application to the Director of Forestry, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Lost, Strayed or Estray
ads. \$1 for four insertions
in the Pioneer—they bring results.

Russia is Opening New Arctic Port

Employing Americans to Rush Completion of the Railroad Line to Ekaterina

In preparation for a second winter campaign, the Russian government has sent to America for a small army of skilled mechanics and railroad builders in order to push at the greatest possible speed the construction of a great railroad system which is being put through virgin forest to the north of the Arctic circle.

Following the discovery by the Russian government that the port of Ekaterina, although well within the Arctic circle, was ice-free throughout the year, plans were made to open and develop the port as a military base. Throughout the past winter supplies from the outside world came into Russia either by steamer around the North Cape to Archangel or across the Pacific to Vladivostok and overland to Petrograd or Moscow by the trans-Siberian Railroad. The route through Vladivostok had its drawbacks, aside from the constant cold and the condition of the cars, in the uncertainty of the Panama canal. Only last week a fleet of several vessels arrived at Ekaterina, laden with supposed munitions of war for the Russians, and is now waiting the clearance of the channel before proceeding on its way to Vladivostok.

With the closing of the Baltic to Russian commerce, Archangel remained the only port open for supplies from the rest of Europe. Archangel, the most northerly point in the railroad system of Europe, was available as a port only for a limited number of months, because of the ice barrier. Ice breakers from Canada and the Great Lakes were able to keep the port open for a short period, but in spite of their efforts Archangel was closed for three months last winter.

In 1895 the Russian government founded the town of Alexandrovsk, in the extreme corner of the province of Archangel, more than 600 miles north of the capital and within a few leagues of the Swedish border. With Alexandrovsk was later incorporated the town of Ekaterina or Yekaterina, Ekaterina, by virtue of a backwash of the Gulf Stream sweeping east around the North Cape, is ice free throughout the whole winter.

The Russian government appreciated the advantage, from a military standpoint at least, of having Ekaterina less remote and better developed as a supply base. American engineers were called in to construct a railroad system running due south from Ekaterina to Kem, on the White Sea, almost equidistant from Ekaterina and Archangel, joining an already constructed railroad at Petrozavodsk, whence communication was easy with Petrograd and Moscow.

The Kem-Petrozavodsk railroad system, double tracked throughout, has already been completed. The cold weather and the certainty of another winter campaign prompted the Russian government to undertake the completion of the vitally important railway system, and a call was sent to America for skilled workmen able to stand the rigors of the long northern winter.

A promise of a six months' contract is held out to the men applying for the jobs, with half pay during the passage to Russia and return. Transportation is to be provided on the steamers of the Russian-American line.

A Detector of Airships

Will Provide a Defence Against Night Raids, Says the Maker

Edward F. Chandler, inventor of a system of harbor defence now being tested by the United States navy, by the detection of the approach of submarines and battleships with the aid of water microphones, has announced that he has perfected a method of detecting and locating airships by the microphone. Mr. Chandler said that one of the greatest applications of the airship finders would be as a defence against night raids such as the Germans have made upon London with Zeppelins.

Mr. Chandler said that he could easily discover the range, height, speed and direction of a dirigible or other aircraft in the darkest night. Then, he said, anti-aircraft guns could be used against the invaders. Explaining his method, he said: "If microphones, very sensitive and tuned to catch the vibrations made by an airship's propellers, were placed over a large geometrical figure on the ground, the variance of the effect of the vibrations of the propellers upon separate microphones gives a ready means for the relative location of the source of the vibration."

Mr. Chandler said two governments now at war had approached him to obtain the rights to his invention.

French Organize Local Expositions

In many departments of France commercial expositions are being organized, says the Figaro, and in them will be shown the local products and industries and the possibilities of competing with German products in similar lines will be set forth. How to fight the Germans in trade and commerce is the main object, and arrangements are being made for sending French products into the markets of the world.

An "Anti-German" exposition at Perpignan, it is said, has been a great success, the French exhibits showing the manifold resources of the republic and giving an accurate idea of what can be done in the future.

"You look blue and discouraged, old man."

"Well, that's nothing to feel so bad about."

What is Degeneracy

Statistics Prove That Children of Drinking Parents Have a Tendency to Become Insane

We have shown that the city treasurer generally pays out five times as much as he receives from the liquor traffic in caring for the paupers, orphans and criminals which it causes and that in many other ways which cannot be estimated the money loss is very great.

But that is only the money side, the small side of this great question. We might put up with the loss of money. We might struggle on under the heavy tax burden but we will certainly go down as a nation if we continue poisoning our young men the future fathers of the race.

A new word of dreadful import has come into our language. Degeneracy is the word that signifies more than any amount of money loss. Science has thrown new light on this liquor problem. It has shown us that alcoholic liquors even in so-called moderation are causing degeneracy of the race.

What does degeneracy mean? It means that the children of drinking, not to say drunken, parents rarely equal their parents in body or mind. It means that we are breeding still more idiots, insane, feeble-minded, criminals, etc., to be housed and fed. The burden is heavy enough now and the cry every year is for more room.

But is it true that the children of drinking parents degenerate and have a tendency to become insane? There is not a doubt of it. Government reports say so, scientific men say so, and asylum superintendents say so. The only difference of opinion is as to the number that are caused by drink. It is now an acknowledged fact that insanity started by drinking parents may spread to the third and fourth generation. The following figures show that insanity is almost in direct proportion to the opportunities for getting drunk. Statisticians have divided the United States into four groups, showing the number of insane in each group per hundred thousand population.

Group No. 1 consists of nine prohibition states. These have an average of 118 insane to the hundred thousand population.

Group No. 2 consists of 17 states that are nearly prohibition. These have 150 insane to the hundred thousand population.

Group No. 3 consists of 13 states in which less than 50% are under prohibition. These have an average of 242 insane to the hundred thousand population.

Group No. 4 consists of 10 states in which less than 25% are under prohibition. These have an average of 276 to the hundred thousand population.

This shows that wet states have more than double the insane that the dry states have. When you consider that many of the prohibition states have been under prohibition for only a short time and further that they are surrounded by wet states it makes the showing still more noteworthy. When we consider that Kansas has eighty-seven counties without any insane, how can we avoid the conclusion that a very large proportion of the insane have had their origin in drink by themselves or their ancestors.

A drunken man is temporarily insane—so much so that he often commits murder. In view of these facts, how futile and childish the various remedies that are proposed.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Have Good Memories

Jas. J. Hill Not the Only American Who Knows the Value of British Loyalty

It is quite properly recalled, in view of James J. Hill's decision to use all the capital and influence at his command in behalf of the credit loan for the allies, that the capital and influence of the allied nations in the past came generously to his support. If it were not for the help that came to Mr. Hill from the United Kingdom and France it is not going too far to say that some of his earlier projects would have fallen through. And if Lord Strathcona, at a much later period, had not resisted the blandishments of the Schiff-Harriman group a \$20,000,000 block of Great Northern railway stock would have passed into the hands of the enemy. A fabulous price was offered for Lord Strathcona's holdings, but his reply, as handed down, was: "I have known Mr. Hill for so long and have associated with him in such large enterprises that I do not care to forsake him now. As for money, I have more than I know what to do with. No, I will not sell." James J. Hill is not the only successful American who knows the value of British loyalty in a pinch.—Boston Monitor.

"The Undeniable Fact"

The undeniable fact is that Belgium in 1914 was tortured by Germany for doing exactly what in 1907 the government of the United States urged her to do, and the government of the United States has lacked either the courage or the moral sense of responsibility to make a protest. This failure of our government is one of the shameful events of the war. It has done as much as any other one thing to convince the German government and people that we are afraid to make a protest even in defence of our own rights.—The New York Outlook.

He groaned. "Look at the bill," he said. "Ten shillings for perfume—for made odors that fade and die!"

"Yes," she said, coldly, "that fade and die, and go to meet the thirty-five shillings' worth of cigars you consume every month."

You and Jim

Should Understand Each Other Much Better—Help Him, He Will Help You

Only a storekeeper—that's all. Down street—yes, in your own town.

Plain sort of a fellow, him—not much of a merchant, no. Decent chap, though, and honest.

When you drop into his store, it's like him, plain.

He calls you "Bill," you call him "Jim;" home folks, you know.

He asks you how the children are, and wife; he knows them, too.

He shows you what you want to buy, he tells you if it's good or bad—and names the price.

"Just charge it, Jim," you say, "I'm a little short right now."

"All right, Bill," he says, and wraps it up.

He pays his taxes here; he chips in all he can to help along the fire department and police, the schools and churches.

He sits in lodge with you; he calls around when you are sick.

He hires home folks to clerk and keep his books; he buys his groceries, meat and clothes, the little furniture at home of neighbor merchants.

Isn't much, but what it is, your town gets all the benefit.

Your bill comes due and still you're short of ready cash; "I'll have to stand you off awhile," you say.

"All right, Bill," says he, "I know you'll pay me when you can," and neither grows nor grumbles.

Pretty decent sort of chap, isn't he?

You know it!

But what about the catalog you keep at home and study nights and Sundays?

You read the sideshow line of talk about the stuff it lists.

Yes, and when you have the coin, maybe, you make an order for some things you think you've got to have and with the order send the dough; you buy it sight unseen.

In time the shipment comes—you'd hate to have Jim know. "Course it's none of his business, but then, he might feel hurt because you haven't paid him what you owe."

Somehow the plunger that you get don't seem so wonderful as the story of it read; in fact it isn't what you thought it was.

And if you're stung, as others often are, you don't put a hoiler and ask your money back, Nary!

You read the line of talk again, and find the chap who wrote it was a darn sight smoother than you; thought; he worked his description with such clever skill that you, your self, filled in his artful gaps and now you're stung, you'd a little rather no one'd find it out.

But, Jim, oh, that's another matter, quite. If accidentally you happen to forget to warm the axe you bought of him, before you chop, and bust a clean cut semi-circle from its edge; or if the cook stove Mandy bought of Jim don't somehow suit her notion 'bout the way it bakes or draws; or if the barrel churn he sold you slacks because the girls forgot to keep a little water in it—

Why, you go right back to Jim and if he doesn't hustle around and smile and hand you out another axe, no charge, or send a man to see the stove and clean your soot-clogged chimney out, or tighten up your churn—by thunder, you cut loose and rip him up the back and down again—that's different.

Yep!

Poor old Jim!

Only a storekeeper—that's all. "He can't compete with mail order folks, you say; he don't know how to buy; he hasn't the outlet; his prices are too high."

Listen!

If he can't compete, the fault is yours as much as his.

You measure by a double standard. You finger over his stock, you blow your breathe on his razor blades, you get his guarantee and then you stand him off and let him sweat until you're good and ready to pay—while to the strangers, who neither know you nor care a tinker's cuss about you, you must pay before you see or get the goods.

You make Jim earn the slender profit that he makes on you; you make him be your banker when you're short of funds; you squeeze poor Jim and Jew him down, and strain the truth to beat the band; you strew his path with thorns and rocks.

And if you neighbors do like you and send their ready cash away to swell the sales of those who never help your town or you, some day, not very far away, poor Bill will reach the point where he can't longer hold the bag and when he closes up or moves away, there's one more vacant business room in town.

And real estate is on the bum—your town grows backwards; somehow taxes keep a climbing up, but stores are fewer, business worse and worse each year. The schools are getting punk, you've got to send your children to the city for a decent education—and for that you must pay cash.

Why?

Think it over.

—Mike Kinney.

Gallant Major—It's glad I am to see you about again, me dear lady; but what was it that was trouble'n' ye?

Conscience—I was very, very ill, major, through ptomaine poisoning.

Major—Dear, dear, now! What wit, that an' delirium tremens you never know what to eat or drink nowadays.—Punch.

The Price Problem In Buttermaking

(By J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Storage Commissioner)

The improvement in the quality of Canadian butter in recent years has resulted in a great increase in home consumption and so consequent enlargement of the market. Every effort which has been made through the different agencies, both federal and provincial, to raise the standard of quality, has been well worth while and the results are a standing encouragement to further effort with the same object in view.

In those sections of the country where the cream gathering system is in vogue, no single measure for the improvement of the quality of the butter is of greater importance, or is likely to be more successful, than that of cream grading. The results already attained in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, especially in Alberta, are abundant proof of the practicability and efficiency of the methods which have been adopted in these provinces for the grading of the cream as supplied to the creameries. If cream grading can be supplemented by a workable system of butter grading, which will ensure a fair discrimination in price according to grade, the stimulus thus given to everything which makes for better quality will be very great.

The value of the grading of the cream or butter lies in the fact that it leads to payment on a quality basis. It is the lack of this discrimination in the butter trade generally, especially in relation to the primary sale by the manufacturer, which stands as the greatest barrier to progress that the industry has to face. All arguments or representations looking towards improvement lost their effect when it can be asserted in reply that the butter of inferior quality can be sold at the same price as other butter produced under very much better conditions.

We are not concerned for the moment with the reasons why the merchants are impelled to do business in this way. We merely want to point out a few facts as briefly as possible. This tendency to strike an average value neither encourages the progressive butter maker who turns out a superior article, nor punishes the indifferent or careless maker whose product is of inferior quality. Neither the creamery owner nor the patrons of the creamery can be expected to take much interest in the matter of quality when they see butter of widely different quality being sold for practically the same price. If there were the same discrimination in value in the purchase of butter from the manufacturer as there is in the retail trade the patrons of many creameries would soon awaken to the fact that they were receiving a very much smaller return for their milk or cream than the patrons of other creameries where the business is conducted on better lines. How to secure full value and a reasonable discrimination in price is one of the greatest problems before the dairymen of this country. It is the problem of problems. If it were solved, most of the other problems would solve themselves. There is no question before the dairymen of Canada today which deserves more careful study and attention.

Chemists to Protect Troops

Two hundred travelling toxicological laboratories have been formed by the French army authorities and will shortly leave for the front.

Their main duty will be to insure the health of the soldiers fighting in the trenches or resting in the cantonments. The chemists attached to each laboratory will analyze the water the soldiers drink and the foodstuffs brought to them, so as to insure their perfect purity. They will also control the disinfection of the front line trenches whenever that is possible.

A secondary phase of their activities, from which, however, much is expected, will be the analysis of new German methods of attacking by gas bombs, liquid fire or gas clouds.

Each laboratory has attached to it either a skilled doctor or an expert analytical chemist with trained laboratory assistants.

Banker and Farmer

The following shows how the United States banker is making money and at the same time assisting the farmer:

The banker buys pure bred cows and distributes them to farmers on a profit sharing contract. The farmer furnishes the feed and care, takes all the milk and divides the increase. Another plan is to buy a bull calf, turn it over to a farmer during two breeding seasons and then sell it. This is not philanthropy. It is good business. The calf that cost \$50 is sold for \$100 and perhaps more. The farmer takes no risk and is breeding up his herd.—The Banker-Farmer.

Statistics issued recently by the department of agriculture for Ireland, show that the number of persons who emigrate each year for agricultural labor has fallen from 32,000 in 1900 to 13,000 last year. Their weekly earnings in England and Scotland range from 20s to 35s. The report adds: These annual emigrations would suggest a permanent glut in the Irish agricultural labor market, but such a state of affairs does not exist. On the contrary there had been for many years a marked scarcity of agricultural laborers in Ireland, and the numbers that have joined the army since the outbreak of the war have further intensified farmers' difficulties.

"Can I get off tomorrow, Boss, for a wedding?"

"Do you have to go?"

"I'd like to—I'm the bridegroom."

Battle in the Air

British Aviator, on First Trip Across Channel, Engages in Fight in Clouds With Taube

Crossing from Salisbury Plain to join the British forces in France, an aeroplane observer, telling of his first cross Channel flight, describes a battle he and his pilot had with a German Taube en route, which ended in the German being brought to earth.

For a time they were lost in the clouds, when they suddenly heard, though they could not see, the buzz of a biplane on their starboard beam. Just as suddenly as they found themselves enveloped in the cloud bank they burst into dazzling sunlight. Then the writer proceeds:

"As we cleared, we were astonished to note that we were hardly two hundred feet above another aeroplane, which was following approximately the same course. The huge sloping side planes, the double undercarriage and the ominous crosses showed him to be a German 'Extension-Taube.' We had the speed on him, and gained so rapidly that we were right above him before he noticed us. He then 'dipped outward' and began to climb 'like sin.' On the inside bend of his first bank the German observer opened fire with a Mauser. He was too wide to get even the planes. We circled for his 'blind side' and got our machine gun on him. My pilot stood our machine on the very tip of her left wing and she poised magnificently as I ranged on the Hun. Our machine gun was obviously unexpected, because after a few rounds the Taube went into what was almost a 'nose dive' and made for the clouds below."

We had now been in the air for more than two and a half hours, and the pilot showed some anxiety about the petrol supply. He advised close quarters as soon as possible. He almost had his wish in an extreme degree, because in an instant we met the Taube in the cloud and passed at such close quarters that our right upper plane carried away a strut of his undercarriage and was twisted in the process. We blazed away in one another's wake with carbines.

"Both machines went up and this time got clear of the clouds. As we left the outer ribs of the 'fuffy stuff' I saw the Taube set about shoving his nose right over us. At the same time he let out a clumsy grapple, from which dangled a number of what appeared to be contact grenades. To avoid this crossing manoeuvre was a matter of life and death. I just had time to shout to the pilot to circle outward because the German was climbing better and getting straight across us. The Hun anticipated our sudden outward turn in time to alter his course accordingly. He was still in 'our line,' coming down wind with the grapple missiles a good 200 feet below him. We hadn't left the outer side of our steep 'wing tip' when he was over us. The grapple dashed against an alleron, bounced back, dropped a few grenades into space and then seemed to cling to our upper plane in a sort of way. I had leaped along the body in a moment, and, assisted by a tilt of the machine, threw off the grapple and exploded the grenades with my pistol. There was a loud explosion, a dazzling flash and an 'air bump' which jolted us leftward, but which did not disturb our necessary equilibrium. Bits of grenade shrieked and tore through the planes, but fortunately none found a vital spot. The connecting wire had been liberated by the Hun as soon as he thought he 'had us.' All that was left of the grapple and the grenades went circling earthward to frighten some innocent Continental villagers."

"The engine was now throbbing ominously. The pilot gave her 'three minutes to live.' It was a time for desperate measures. The German, having come away from his 'leap across us,' was now circling in an endeavor to bomb us. We steered out of three nasty 'blobs' of high explosive and by a strenuous 'climb' managed to get a shade above him before he had estimated our tactics. Turning down wind we bore due at home from a distance of not more than 300 yards. Seeing that our speed was well on to 120 miles an hour, the Hun did not have much time to figure it all out. We saw him hover for just an instant. It was enough to show his indecision. He circled inward, almost in a straight line, but not soon enough to escape us."

"My pilot did not deflect his course one degree. Collision seemed inevitable. In a fraction of a second both machines might be interlocked in a fall to earth, which would mean the complete destruction of both. But the Hun didn't have quite the 'nerve.' He went into a loose drive when we were so close that we heard the noise of his engine as it 'complained' at the controls. Our machine bumped upward on the air bump of the Hun's evolution. At the same moment I dropped on him all the missiles I could grasp in that instant. A grenade hit the Hun near the engine, and exploded with a sharp report. The Taube burst into flames. He crashed downward a burning wreck."

"By this time two of our cylinders 'chuffed out.' Luckily we had just spotted an open patch in the clouds. It was close country, and as we had no way of telling our course during the fight we were by no means sure that we were really on the 'right side of Belgium.' At 2,000 feet the engine 'petered' out and we had to land. Going down wind we made for a stubble field and 'got in' nicely. We were much relieved to find some friendly troops near by. They led us to a spot only two fields away where the German had crashed. There lay the Taube, a charred and tangled wreck. There was nothing left of the Hun airmen but their identity disks clinging to some shapeless bones. We thought of the fortunes of war and how easily the situation might have been reversed."

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

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London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"From your point of view, no," said Marion. "But if you could place yourself in my position you would not regard it in the same light. I have cared for Geoffrey ever since I came here; all along I have loved him. I knew that he was pledged to you, and knew that he could never be anything to me and still I loved him. Who shall comprehend the waywardness of a woman's heart? And now he is dead."

Once more the tears rose to Marion's eyes; she rocked herself to and fro as if suffering from bitter anguish. "I do not believe that Geoffrey is dead," said Vera. "Something tells me that he will be spared. But why go on like this? Anybody would imagine that you had something to do with it from the expression of your face."

Marion looked up suddenly. "Something to do with it?" she echoed dully, mechanically.

"I wasn't speaking literally, of course," Vera went on. "But your curious expression—"

"What is curious about my expression?"

"It is so strange. It is not like grief, so much as remorse."

Marion broke into a queer laugh, a laugh she struggled to suppress. Her handkerchief across her face she seemed to wipe out that strange expression.

"I hope remorse and I will remain strangers for many a long day," she said more composedly. "It is so difficult to judge from faces. And I must try to be brave like yourself. I have never given way before."

"I believe you are the bravest of us all, Marion."

"And I that I am the greatest coward. I have even been so weak as to allow the secret of my life to escape me. Vera, I want you to make me a most sacred promise."

"A dozen if you like, dear."

"Then I want you to promise that Geoffrey shall never know of your discovery. At no time are you to tell him. Promise."

Marion looked up eagerly and met Vera's eyes. They were clear and true and honest; they were filled with frankness and pity.

"I promise from my heart," she said. "Not now nor at any time shall Geoffrey know what I have learnt today."

Marion blessed the speaker tenderly.

CHAPTER XLII The Search

Mrs. May sat out on the lawn before the rose-garlanded windows of her sitting-room. A Japanese umbrella was over her dainty head, a scented cigarette between her lips. For some time she had been long and earnestly sweeping the sea with a pair of binoculars.

She rose at length and made her way down the garden. There was a rugged path at the bottom, terminating in a thicket that overhung the cliffs.

Here it would be possible for a dozen men to hide without the slightest chance of being discovered. Nobody ever went there by any chance. Shaded from the house, Mrs. May paused.

A softened whistle came from her lips, and then there came from the ground the dusky form of the man who called himself Ben Heer. He salaamed profoundly.

"Well?" the woman demanded impatiently. "Well?"

"Well, indeed, my mistress," the sham Ben Heer replied calmly. "I tell you as you arranged. Behold a puff of wind carried away the masts, and behold the gars came into fragments. Then the boat began to fill and now lies bottom upward at the foot of the cliff."

"But he might have been a powerful swimmer."

"He was no swimmer at all. I saw everything."

"It was not possible for him to be picked up?"

"Not possible, my mistress. The boat foundered and there was an end of it. I waited for some time and I saw no more."

Mrs. May nodded carelessly. She might have been receiving the intelligence of the drowning of a refractory puppy. She betrayed neither regret nor satisfaction.

"Of course, they will guess," she said. "When they come to examine the boat and the gars they will see at once that their enemy has struck a blow."

"My mistress is all powerful," Ben Heer murmured.

"They will try to trace us once more, Ben Heer," the sham Asiatie shrugged his shoulders carelessly.

"And they will fail," he said. "They know not the powers arrayed against them; the dogs know not my gracious mistress. Meanwhile thy slave can see through the bushes that somebody

awaits your presence."

Mrs. May glanced in the direction indicated by Ben Heer. On the lawn Rupert Ravenspur was standing. The woman smiled. There was the head of the hated house actually seeking out the foe.

"Your eyes are sharper than mine," she said. "Well, you have need of them. Meanwhile you had better discreetly disappear for the time."

Mrs. May advanced to greet her guest. He bowed with his old-fashioned grace.

"This is an unexpected honor," the woman said.

"I can claim nothing on the score of politeness or gallantry," Rupert Ravenspur replied. He was quiet and polished as usual, but there was a look of deep distress on his face. "I came here not to see you, but in the faint hope of finding my nephew Geoffrey. I have ascertained that he came to see you sometimes."

"He has been so good," Mrs. May murmured. "I assure you I appreciate the company of a gentleman in this deserted spot."

"Then he has not been here today?"

"I have not had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Geoffrey today."

Ravenspur groaned. He turned his face away, ashamed that a woman should see him in a moment of weakness. Out of the corner of her eye she regarded him. There was not a drop of pity in her heart for him.

"I hope you do not anticipate anything wrong," she said. "Mr. Geoffrey is not a boy that he cannot—"

"Oh, you do not understand! It is not that at all. In ordinary circumstances I could trust Geoffrey to the end of the world. He is a good fellow, and capable of taking care of himself and upholding the family honor. But others as strong and more cunning have fallen before the dreaded foe, until all confidence has left us. I fear much that harm has come to Geoffrey."

"But surely in the broad daylight—"

"Daylight or darkness, it is the same. You know nothing of the boy?"

"Nothing, save that he was going fishing today."

Ravenspur started.

"Oh," he cried. "Then I shall soon know the worst. I am sorry to have troubled you; I will go down to the beach. The others are searching in all directions. Nobody will return to the house until we know the lad's fate."

Ravenspur bowed and was gone. Mrs. May smiled after him. So the castle was going to be left for the time being.

"This is a chance not to be lost," she murmured. "The full run of the castle! Fate is playing into my hands with a vengeance."

Full of the wildest apprehensions, Ravenspur made his way to the beach. It was no easy task for a man of his years, but he made light of it, as he used to half a century ago. Two fishermen coming up touched their hats.

"Have you been out to the west of Gull Point today?" Ravenspur asked.

"No, sir," was the reply. "Not one of us. The mackerel came in from the east, and there were so many we had every bottom afloat. I did hear as Mr. Geoffrey had gone out in the West Bay, but I can't say for sure."

Again Ravenspur groaned; no longer had he the least doubt about what had happened. There had been more foul play, and Geoffrey had gone down under the dark waters. The old man's heart was full to bursting, but his grief was for Vera more than for himself.

"I am afraid there has been another of these tragedies that are so mournfully identified with our name," he said. "Wass and Watkins, will you come with me?"

The fishermen dropped the brown tangled nets upon her shoulders and followed. They were all tenants, vassals almost, of the Ravenspurs and ready to do their bidding. The foe would have had a hard time did he fall into the clutches of these veterans.

"I am going down to search the beach," Ravenspur explained. "I know that my nephew went out fishing this afternoon. I shall know his fate soon."

It was some time before anything was found. Wass came stumbling over the rocks, and there in a clear pool he saw the boat bottom upwards. At the cry of dismay that came from him, Watkins hurried up.

"Give a hand with the painter, Bill," Wass bawled hoarsely. "There's the boat right enough with a good round hole under the gunwale."

Ravenspur watched in silence. He saw the boat beached; he saw the hole in her side. Wass pointed to the mast where it had been sawn off.

"Poor young gentleman," he exclaimed with a hearty outburst of grief. "And to think that we shall never see him again. Look at this, sir."

"The mast seems to have been sawn off," said Ravenspur.

"Almost off, sir," said Watkins. "Enough to give it a puff of wind came. And that hole has been plugged with soft glue or something of the kind. If I could but lay a hand on 'em!"

He shook his fist in the air in an impatient rage; tears filled his eyes.

Ravenspur stood motionless. He was trying to bring the force of the tragedy home to himself, trying to shape words to tell Vera without cutting her to the heart. He was long past the more violent emotions.

He turned to Wass like a man in a dream.

"Go up to the castle," he said. "See my son Gordon and bid him come here. They must all come down, all aid in the search. Not a word more; please go."

(To be Continued)

Miller's Worm Powders not only exterminate intestinal and other worms, but they are a remedy for many other ailments of children. They strengthen the young stomach against biliousness and are tonic in their effects where the child suffers from loss of appetite. In feverish conditions they will be found useful and they will serve to allay pain and griping in the stomach, from which children so often suffer.

For Belgian Relief

Britain Faces Big Task of Caring for Them During the Winter

Inaugurating the committee of the city of London, which has been appointed to raise funds for the relief of Belgium, the Lord Mayor announced that the British committee had raised \$5,000,000 with which the American commission had purchased food, distributing it among the Belgians who remained in that country.

Lord Curzon, who was one of the chief speakers, said that this money had been exhausted and that it was necessary to raise \$1,250,000 monthly to feed the people during the winter. He pointed out that Germany was doing nothing for the relief of the inhabitants of the devastated country, and added: "If we win this war, and we hope and trust we will, every penny of indemnity which may be exacted should be handed over to Belgium for the recovery of the country."

Sir John Simon, secretary for home affairs, paid a tribute to the American commission of which Herbert C. Hoover is chairman. "We know," he said, "that Hoover's fund is being wisely and economically administered, without at the same time assisting our enemies."

THE HEART.

How It Acts in Everyday Life.

The human heart, in a healthy man weighs but eleven ounces. It beats from long before birth until death, in an average lifetime, about seven million times, allowing seventy beats to the minute. Every twenty-four hours this slight organ performs labor equivalent to lifting a ton of material eighty feet into the air. If the blood becomes poor, and filled with poisons from diseased kidneys, the heart is not only starved, but poisoned as well. It soon becomes exhausted and unable to meet any extraordinary demand which may be made upon it. Supply pure blood; get the kidneys working; tone up the feeble stomach! Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood, relieves the kidneys and tones up the alimentary canal. Give the heart the food it needs and it will continue to work till the natural end of life.

Berlin, Ont.—"I have used Dr. Pierce's medicines and found them to give perfect satisfaction. I had a stroke and got very bad. The doctor said I had no blood, my heart got very weak. I finally quit the doctor and began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription. When I had taken about five bottles I commenced to notice a marked improvement, and in about one year and a half I was alright, could do my own work. I really think these remedies saved my life as I was in very bad condition."

"I have used 'Pleasant Pellets' in my home for several years and have found them to be good. We keep them in the house all the time. I think I owe my good health of today to Dr. Pierce's medicines."—MRS. HENRY HARMER, 91 Victoria St.

The modern improvement in pills—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They help Nature, instead of fighting with her. Sick and nervous headache, biliousness, constiveness, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are relieved, prevented, cured.

First Aid Courses for Schools

The St. John Ambulance Association general executive has decided to arrange with preparatory schools throughout Canada for courses in first aid this autumn and winter.

It will also endeavor to arrange with the military authorities for instruction of the units of the Expeditionary Forces in first aid work during their period of training in Canada.

Statistics show that during the four years of the association's work in Canada 36,000 persons have received the training. In the past year the number was 11,580, an increase of more than a thousand over the preceding twelve months period.

Increase in Butter Output

Saskatchewan Government Creameries Show Some Rapid Gains

The following table shows the very satisfactory increase in the production of butter at the Co-Operative Creameries in Saskatchewan operated by the dairy branch, department of agriculture, for the summer months of the past three years:

Month.	1913.	1914.	1915.
May	90,957	139,567	153,105
June	169,066	215,339	314,927
July	254,321	323,778	514,998
August	156,819	204,394	353,407
September	120,722	170,264	303,337

791,885 1,053,342 1,639,772

It will be noticed by these figures that the output for the five summer months of 1915 shows a gain of 55 per cent. over the same period of last year and a gain of 107 per cent. over the same period of 1913, which indicates a remarkably steady growth.

This butter has all found a ready sale at figures considerably above the market price, on account of its uniform quality and the excellent reputation gained for Saskatchewan government butter. Dairy Commission Wilson reports that he has lately been obliged to refuse several carload orders as he is desirous of retaining a supply to meet the local demand. This would indicate that there is practically an unlimited market for the right kind of butter.

So much is said and written at this time about the grain crop of the province, that the importance of the dairy industry is liable to be overlooked. A comparison of the two branches of farming, however, shows that dairying is making far more rapid gains than is being made in grain crops. Statistics show that the acreage in grain crops this year amounted to 10,543,795 compared with 9,682,125 in 1913 and 9,912,464 acres in 1914, a percentage gain of 8.9 per cent. over 1913 and 6.3 per cent. over 1914, so gains of 55 per cent. and 107 per cent. in dairy products compares very favorably.

Applications for new creameries are coming from all parts of the province, so it would look as if the farmers are beginning to realize that dairying is the most stable and one of the most profitable branches of farming possible.

Machine Guns

Most of the machine guns used in the British army are water cooled. The steam given off by the water, which is boiled through the heat of firing, is liable to betray the position of the gun, however, and for some time inventors have been busy inventing an air-cooled machine.

They have been successful, and the Lewis air-cooled gun is now used by British soldiers. The Lewis gun weighs only 26½ pounds, and it can be fired from the shoulder.

It very much resembles, indeed, an ordinary rifle, but has a horizontal revolving magazine above the trigger, and the barrel is four inches in diameter on the outside appearing much larger than that of a rifle.

The gun is air-cooled by a sheath of aluminum, with radiating wings, like an electric fan. This sheath extends beyond the actual barrel of the gun.

As the gases, caused by the firing of the cartridges, come out of the barrel they act on these fans and drive them around, causing a continual draught of cool air to pass along the barrel.

The Lewis takes 48 cartridges at a time, but it can be reloaded in a few seconds.

"Just what is meant by circumlocution?" asked the seeker after knowledge.

"I haven't a definition on the tip of my tongue," replied the busy man, "but if you will look in the paper I dare say you will find a very good example of it under the general heading of 'Diplomatic Correspondence.'"

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents.—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,

VILANDIE FRERES.

Information and Education

To appreciate what newspapers mean to a country we have only to look at Russia. Before the war the Russian people, taken as a mass, did not read them. Now they are being urged to start a state paper not only to give the news, but as a "means of popular education." People here sometimes do not recognize that papers are teaching them modern history, as well as many other things.—New York Tribune.

Straw Shed for Cattle

Construction of Straw Sheds Very Simple and Inexpensive

A stable that will protect from cold weather and storms may be constructed with little expense when straw is plentiful. Each cow, if to be tied, needs about fifty square feet of floor space to allow for manure, feed alley, place for her to stand, and room to get behind her for milking, cleaning, etc. Young stock will need about half as much space. A barn 16x90 feet or one 32x45, will furnish room enough for twenty cows and ten head of young stock. A straw shed for cattle should be seven or eight feet high. The construction of such buildings is very simple. Posts are usually set in the ground eight to twelve feet apart, and strong timbers put on top of these with poles close enough together to carry the straw on top of the timbers. Walls are constructed by making two walls two or more feet apart, and packing with straw. These walls may be made of poles, boards or woven wire, as desired.

Hogs will require from ten to fifteen square feet of floor space each in a straw shed. Fifty hogs will require a shed about 20x30 feet in size. It is better to keep the hogs in a separate building from the cattle. The shed for hogs need not be more than four or five feet high. It is advisable to make the walls tight, using woven wire, or something equally good, so the hogs will not work out through the wall.

WOMAN IN TERRIBLE STATE

Finds Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cape Wolfe, Canada.—"Last March I was a complete wreck. I had given up all hope of getting better or living any length of time, as I was such a sufferer from female troubles. But I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am in good health and have a pair of twin boys two months old and growing finely. I surprised doctors and neighbors for they all know what a wreck I was."

"Now I am healthy, happy and hearty, and owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies. You may publish this letter if you like. I think if more women used your remedies they would have better health."—Mrs. J. T. Cook, Lot No. 7, Cape Wolfe, P.E.I., Canada.

Because your case is a difficult one, and doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has remedied many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and it may be exactly what you need.

The Pinkham record is a proud and peerless one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinacies of women—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?



Canada's Exports Exceed Imports

The balance of Canadian trade is being rapidly adjusted as a result of heavy exports of munitions and war supplies. The ratio at the end of August covering the first twelve months of the war stood at \$599,549,151, representing total exports and \$538,286,326 representing imports. For 1914 the total exports were \$488,543,591, and total imports \$575,664,462.

For the first year the total exports of merchandise were \$504,810,452, and imports of merchandise were \$415,813,055. The aggregate of customs duties in the first year of the war was \$78,857,044, a decrease of \$16,000,000. In exports the increases were distributed as follows: Manufacturers, \$58,000,000; animal products, \$22,000,000; forest products, \$3,000,000; fisheries, \$1,000,000, and miscellaneous, \$2,000,000. Exports of minerals fell away \$4,000,000, and agricultural produce \$50,000,000.

Greece gained its independence in 1830, when it was declared a kingdom under the protection of Great Britain, France and Russia.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

**NOW---You Can Have
A PERFECT Complexion**

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50c, 75c
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USIT has solved the problem of beauty. Its use is bringing back the freshness and bloom of youth, and driving away, whenever used consistently, the wrinkles of worry and age. Used for centuries by the famous beauties of the East. Guaranteed free from hair growth. Your druggist has it. **SEE YOUR DRUGGIST TO-DAY.**

USIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited
476 Rencoevalles Avenue, Toronto

Count the click of the wheels on one rail (because joints alternate) for twenty seconds, and the result will be the miles per hour the train is running. There are 176 thirty-foot rails in 5,280 feet. The train, say, is travelling at forty-five miles per hour. It covers 125.5 rails in one minute, or 2.25 rails in one second, which multiplied by twenty, equals forty-five miles in twenty seconds, or forty-five miles per hour.

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR RAW FURS

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"Hallam's Trappers Guide" English or French, 50 pages, tells how and where to trap and other valuable information for the trapper. "Raw Fur Price List" "Fur Style Book" of latest styles for coats, jackets, suits, also "Trapper's and Sportsman's Supply Catalog" Come Traps, Animal Holes, Fish Nets, etc., at lowest prices. All illustrated. Send 5c for Guide.

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We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4 1/2 inch stick—"THE EDDY-STONE TORCH" for outdoor use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

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Wood's Phosphorine.

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Depression, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain package on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. **THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.** (Formerly Windsor).

Casey (rattled at surveillance)—Say! Is watchin' me all yez have to do.

Foreman (curtly)—It is.

Casey (throwing down pick)—Begorra, then, its lile yez'll be tomorrow.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, ETC.

R23 THE PR

W. N. U. 1078

Humanity Over All

In days of old, when knights were bold, And ignorance held full sway; The records of the past unfold How men went forth their kind to slay. But times have changed; the world has gained In knowledge, justice and good will. At last it seemed peace was attained By nations far and wide. No ill Seemed brooding o'er the oceans wide. When, lo, a spark flashed into flame A dreadful war; and on each side Thousands will die, but not for fame. Destruction goes on night and day, And millions have no country now; No homes, no food, all in dismay. Mankind's anguish at savage blow To travellers on their way abroad— Men, women, children, babes in arms, Have been engulfed beneath the flood. What means this madness? War's alarms Have filled the world with death and woe. Even neutrals have to suffer, too. The time that right was might. Go thou Help feed the hungry, cheer the sick, Raise up the fallen and the weak. Some day a wave of sympathy May grip the hearts of all mankind— And love and peace all nations bind. —C.C.C. Cushing.

CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Baby's Own Tablets will promptly cure constipation of childhood. They act as a gentle laxative, regulate the bowels and stomach and are absolutely safe. Concerning them Mrs. A. Crowell, Sandy Cove, N.S., writes: "I can strongly recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers whose little ones are suffering from constipation." The tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Winter Fairs

It has been decided by the board of managers that the winter fairs at Regina and Saskatoon will be held as usual this season. The dates have been set for the second and third weeks of March, 1916, the Regina fair to be held during the second week and the Saskatoon fair during the third week of the month. P. E. Brett, the new live stock commissioner, was appointed secretary, taking the place of J. C. Smith, resigned on account of enlisting for active service. No fair will be held at Brandon the coming winter, owing to the conditions still existing which prevented the fair being held last winter. It has been decided, however, to hold a calf show, at which boys under sixteen years of age will exhibit stock which they have taken special interest in raising. Calgary Winter Fair will be held on Dec. 11-17.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Geographical Board of Trade of Canada has notified the Lethbridge Board of Trade that the name of Belly river has been permanently changed to that of Old Man river. The board of trade had appealed to have the name changed to that of Lethbridge river.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

British submarines have now cleared the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia entirely of German merchant ships, says a despatch to the Star from Copenhagen. Every German ship which was southbound from Sweden when the submarines started their campaign has either been sunk or run aground, it adds.

Of fifty German ore carriers, 37 are virtually interned in Swedish ports, the correspondent declares.

How French Artillery Is Fed With Shells

One Munition Factory Turns Out 5,000 Shells and Many Aerial Motors a Day

The unrelenting French artillery attack proceeding along the whole front is made possible by equally unrelenting and intensive effort in the production of projectiles in works which are working regularly twenty-four hours a day.

One of these great establishments near Paris, visited by an Associated Press representative by official permission, makes more than 5,000 shells and a number of aeroplane motors a day. The works visited produced six hundred automobiles annually before the war. It was, like other modern industries arranged so that material taken in at one end followed a regular progression until it came out at the other a finished car. The order of operations was different in shell making, so it was necessary to displace and rearrange five thousand machines, install many new ones and, at the same time, find hands to replace a thousand mechanics.

So formidable a task would have seemed before the war to be the work of a year, but it was accomplished in a few weeks, and the works were made ready to turn out daily thousands of parts of rifles and bayonets in addition to high power flying machine motors and shells. In a few days the shell production will have been doubled, while the flying corps will continue to receive a goodly number of new machines monthly from this factory.

Women, old, young and middle-aged, are working there in the places of husbands, fathers, sons and brothers at the front. Projectiles and rifle parts are given the precision of a chronometer, and every operation is supervised and the result verified before it goes on to the next hand.

The finished shell must not only stand a high hydraulic pressure, but it must give the proper ring. An expert in steel, isolated from the clang and hum of the factory in an almost hermetically-sealed hut, taps each shell as it is sent into him on a little trolley. Those which give out the proper ring are sent on, while the others go to the scrap heap. This is the final trial before loading.

Shrapnel bullets are placed in the core of the shell by young girls, whose work is fully up to that of trained arsenal workers.

Pills for Nervous Troubles.—The stomach is the centre of the nervous system, and when the stomach suspends healthy action the result is manifest in disturbances of the nerves. If allowed to persist, nervous debility, a dangerous ailment, may ensue. The first consideration is to restore the stomach to proper action, and there is no readier remedy for this than Beecham's Vegetable Pills. Thousands can attest the virtue of these pills in curing nervous disorders.

Animal Diseases Costly

It is estimated that the United States has already expended over \$1,500,000 in fighting foot-and-mouth disease, and it has not yet been exterminated. While this amount seems large and yet when compared with the aggregate losses from other contagious diseases of animals it is not so astonishing.

It is estimated that Texas fever causes a loss of \$40,000,000 a year. The government has been spending large sums of money fighting the fever tick, which causes the disease, but the greatest loss is to the Southern States, which because of quarantine are excluded from the markets of the north for several months each year. Tuberculosis of livestock comes next with a loss of \$25,000,000; contagious abortion, \$20,000,000; anthrax, \$1,500,000; scabies of sheep and cattle, \$4,000,000; blackleg, \$6,000,000; glanders, \$5,000,000; parasites, \$7,000,000; poultry diseases, \$8,750,000; other diseases of live stock \$22,000,000, making a grand total of over \$200,000,000 lost to breeders and dealers in live stock every year.

FEED CHILDREN

On Properly Selected Food—It Pays Big Dividends

If parents will give just a little intelligent thought to the feeding of their children the difference in the health of the little folks will pay, many times over, for the small trouble.

A mother writes: "Our children are all so much better and stronger than they ever were before we made a change in the character of the food. We have quit using potatoes three times a day with coffee and so much meat."

"Now we give the little folks some fruit, either fresh, stewed, or canned, some Grape-Nuts with cream, occasionally some soft boiled eggs, and some Postum for breakfast and supper. Then for dinner they have some meat and vegetables."

"It would be hard to fully describe the change in the children, they have grown so sturdy and strong, and we attribute this change to the food elements that I understand, exist in Grape-Nuts and Postum."

"A short time ago my baby was teething and had a great deal of stomach and bowel trouble. Nothing seemed to agree with him until I tried Grape-Nuts softened and mixed with rich milk and he improved rapidly and got sturdy and well."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Syrup of a Hundred Uses

Of course, "Crown Brand" is your favorite Table Syrup. Of course, you enjoy its delicious, appetizing flavor with Bread, Pancakes and Hot Biscuits. But what about "Crown Brand" in the kitchen? Do you use

EDWARDSBURG "CROWN BRAND" CORN SYRUP

for Gingerbread, Cookies, Cakes, Pies and Sweet Sauces for all kinds of Puddings? Do you always use it for Candy-making? Try it in all these ways. You'll find "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup handy, convenient, economical, dependable, good.

"LILLY WHITE" is just what its name implies—a clear corn syrup—more delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand", that is equally good for the table and for candy-making.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 POUND TINS.

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal.

ENLIST NOW With the army of satisfied Shippers who ship Grain to

PETER JANSEN COMPANY, LIMITED

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HIGHEST PRICES—BEST GRADES

Make bills of lading read Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Port William or Port Arthur, notify Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

SALESMEN WANTED

In every town in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

AN ACTIVE, HONEST SALESMAN

Apply to District Offices of

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

At Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton

Time and Trial Prove

the unequalled value of Beecham's Pills as the best corrective of ailments of the digestive organs so common—and the best preventive of lasting and serious sickness so often resulting from defective or irregular action of the stomach, liver or bowels.

Beecham's Pills

have a great record. For ever half a century they have been used with entire satisfaction in thousands of homes. A few doses will prove to you that you can find prompt relief from the headaches, depression of spirits and general no-mood feelings caused by indigestion or biliousness. Try them, and you will know what it is to have at your command such

An Invaluable Aid to Health

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

A Few Don't's

What Next to do for Good Health in Winter

Don't poison yourself with tainted air by staying in poorly ventilated, overheated, crowded, foul-smelling places. Fresh air does not cause pneumonia or any other disease, but is necessary for good health in winter as well as in summer.

Don't injure your health and lower your vitality by over-eating, or excesses of any kind. Good general health, maintained at a high standard by right living, is the best possible safeguard against pneumonia or any other germ diseases.

Don't indulge to excess in alcoholic liquors. Those who become addicted to alcohol reduce their resistance to pneumonia and increase the liability of death from it.

Don't sleep with the bedroom windows closed. Night air is purer than day air; it contains less dust and fewer germs.

Don't permit direct draughts to blow on you, whether in bed or not.

Don't sit around with wet feet or in wet clothing.

Don't permit anyone who has pneumonia to pass it on to you. Treat pneumonia as a "catching" disease.—Pennsylvania Health Bulletin.

Could Hardly Live for Asthma.—Writes one man who after years of suffering has found complete relief through Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Now he knows how needless has been his suffering. This matchless remedy gives sure help to all afflicted with asthma. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it brings the help so long needed. Every dealer has it or can get it for you from his wholesaler.

An old Scotch woman was famous for speaking kindly. No sheep was so dark, but she could discover some white spot to point out to those who could see only its blackness. One day a gossiping neighbor lost patience with her, and said, angrily: "Wumman, ye'll hae a guld word to say for the deevil himself!" Instantly came the reply: "Weel, he's a vera industrious body."

Billeting System Aids Recruiting

Indications point to the success of the new system of billeting soldiers where they are raised as an incentive to rural recruiting.

The first town to report is Leask, Saskatchewan, which has enlisted 25 and guarantees 50 men.

Halliburton, Ont., the population of which is only 800, has raised the necessary twenty men to ensure their being quartered there for the winter.

It is the intention of the militia department to assign non-commissioned officers to each locality so that training may go ahead systematically.

Corns are caused by pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

For setting a mouse trap use bread soaked in linseed oil. Mice cannot resist linseed oil.

Note Your Increase In Weight

By making the blood rich and red Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new cells and tissues and nourishes the starved nerves back to health and vigor.

By noting your increase in weight while using it you can prove positively the benefit being derived from this great food cure.

50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edman, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr Chase's Nerve Food

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. (Dr.) A. J. Weart and little daughters were visitors at Calgary over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Scarlett, of Calgary, were visiting old friends in town on Tuesday.

The skating and curling rinks are now being put into shape for the season. Mr. Geo. Harrison has been appointed caretaker.

Rev. J. L. Mortimer of Saskatchewan was visiting with Mr. and Mrs. D. Geiger and other friends in town last week.

Mr. Clarence Finkbeiner, who has been located at Hanna for some time, is visiting friends in town and will spend the winter here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Reed entertained the teachers of the town and their friends at their home on Wednesday evening. A delightful time is reported.

Will the ladies who took plates or dishes from the recent food sale at the Red Cross rooms on Saturday afternoon last please return same to Red Cross rooms on Friday afternoon.

Boy Scouts will meet at their new quarters on Hammond street on Thursday, November 25th, at 3 o'clock. All officers and scouts are requested to be present. G. B. Sexsmith, Scout Master.

The young ladies of Didsbury will give a dance and card party on the evening of December 3rd, at the Opera House. Proceeds to be given in aid of the Red Cross.

A furniture auction sale will be held at the old Alexandra sample rooms, just east of the Atlas lumber yard, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock (today) by G. B. Sexsmith.

O. Kokswick of Bergen will hold an auction sale on the H. Reimer farm near Elkton, on Wednesday, December 1st at 12.30. See sale bills and ad in another column. J. N. Paton will be the auctioneer.

J. H. McLean will hold an auction sale of horses and cattle at the stockyards on Saturday, November 27th, at 2 o'clock. G. B. Sexsmith will be the auctioneer. See ad, and sale bills for further particulars.

A very large audience attended the anniversary services of Knox Presbyterian church on Sunday evening last. Rev. Dr. King of Robertson college, Edmonton, preached a very able sermon and the choir also rendered special music for the occasion.

Recent enlistments in the Overseas forces from this district are as follows: F. T. Lloyd, S. F. Brown, N. Birchenough and Arnie Barkhurst. Mr. Lloyd has joined the 89th regiment and the others the 82nd. Mr. Brown has had the distinction of being chosen with 32 others out of the whole regiment for the machine gun section. Good luck to them all.

Mr. A. F. McClaine, Jr., of the McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co., spent last Friday and Saturday going through the coal mines at Drumheller. He reports that our shortage has bothered the mines considerably the past two weeks but conditions are now improving. While there Mr. McClaine placed an order for five cars of coal per week for Didsbury delivery from the mines which he believed were turning out the cleanest and best heating coal.

Didsbury Women's Institute

The women's Institute held their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. H. W. Chambers, on Thursday afternoon, November 18th. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the meeting was a very successful one. After the opening exercises and the necessary business was disposed of, the remaining time was taken up with the subject for the afternoon, which was: "The Spirit of

Christmas giving." A paper on the subject (which had been sent from the Department) was read by the president. The discussion which followed the reading of the paper was very enthusiastic; for every one seemed filled with the beautiful spirit which the author intended to impart. It was decided that the Institute do what it can to spread the good tidings of Christmas cheer throughout our community. A committee was appointed to investigate certain cases of need. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the home of Mrs. Geo. Smith, on Thursday, December 9th. At the close of the meeting the hostess served to her guests a delicious luncheon of sandwiches, cake and coffee.

Birth

Sick—On Tuesday, November 23rd, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. John Sick, a son.

Death

Dick—On Friday, November 19th, 1915, Earnie Charles, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Dick, aged 4 months, 8 days. Internment took place at Didsbury cemetery on Sunday afternoon.

AUCTION SALE

O. KOKSWICK

Under instructions from Mr. O. Kokswick, I will sell by Public Auction on the H. Reimer farm, Elkton, being the S. W. 1-4 Sec. 15, Tp. 31, Rge. 4, W. 5th, 14 1-2 miles west and 1 mile south of Didsbury, on

Wednesday, December 1st the following, consisting of:

12 HEAD HORSES—Bay mare, 11 yrs., wgt. about 1000; team mares, 8 and 4 yrs., wgt. about 2800; team geldings, 4 and 5 yrs., wgt. 2400; grey yearling filly; gelding, buckskin, 3 yrs. old, wgt. 1100; 2-yr.-old filly, of heavy stock; 2-yr.-old filly, will make good driver or saddle; 3 spring fillies of good draft stock.

18 HEAD OF CATTLE—4 A1 Dairy Cows, 2 to come fresh in January and 2 in February; 2 2-yr.-old Heifers with calf; 2 2-yr.-old steers; yearling heifer; yearling Hereford bull; 2 spring Calves; 4 yearling calves 2 spring Holstein calves from good stock. A bunch of Chickens. 6 hogs for cash and also about 600 Oat bundles.

FARM IMPLEMENTS—Deering disc, nearly new; harrow, good as new; 2 wagons; Deering mower, Ideal Giant used 4 seasons, in good condition; new Deering rake; set hobsleighs; good sulky plow, 16 in.; saddle; 2 walking plows, 12 inch; single buggy; single barrel shotgun; set heavy farm harness; set democrat harness; single harness; some extra collars; U. S. N. rifle, in good condition; Savage, single shot 22 rifle, and other articles too numerous to mention.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Heater, couch, sofa, chairs, 2 iron bedsteads; tables; other household goods too numerous to mention.

As Mr. Kokswick is leaving the country, everything will be sold. Sale at 12 30 o'clock sharp. Lunch at noon.

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent 4 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20.

J. N. PATON, P. R. REED, Auctioneer Clerk

AUCTION SALE

J. H. McLEAN

Under instructions from Mr. J. H. McLean, I will sell by Public Auction at the STOCK YARDS, DIDSBURY, on

Saturday, November 27th the following, consisting of:

HORSES—Fancy driving mare, 6 years old, gentle for lady to drive or ride; 8 yr. old mare, weight about 1100; 4 yr. old horse, broken; 2 yr. old Percheron pony, broken for lady to drive or ride.

40 HEAD DAIRY CATTLE—18 high grade dairy cows, from 2 to 7 years of age.

4 Registered Holsteins: Registered Holstein, rising 2 yrs., due to freshen in February; 3-yr.-old cow; 2-yr.-old cow, expected to be in calf to a registered bull; Registered Holstein bull, 1 yr. old.

Registered Jersey heifer, 2 yrs. old; grade Holstein bull, 2 yrs. old; 9 grade steers and heifers, 1 yr. old; 7 calves.

MACHINERY—Gang plow; set of disc harrows.

Absolutely No Reserve

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock

TERMS: SPOT CASH

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer
W. G. LIESEMER, Clerk.

Fight or Pay

WHAT DID YOU DO---

to help the Empire's cause last year? Were you satisfied with yourself? Did you not afterwards think you could have done more? Don't you think you can do more this year?

THERE'S ANOTHER FELLOW---

who would go if he were sure his wife and children would be looked after in his absence. Help to send him by subscribing liberally to the Patriotic Fund when they call upon you to do so.

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM LANDS

Pursuant to judgment and final order made in an action in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, there will be offered for sale by Parker Reed, Auctioneer, at his office at Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday, the 4th day of December, A.D. 1915, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following lands and premises, namely:

The South West quarter of Section Twenty-seven, (27), Township Thirty, (30), Range Twenty-six, (26) West of the Fourth Meridian, containing One Hundred and Sixty Acres, (160) more or less, excepting thereout seventy-one (71) hundredths of an acre, more or less, for a roadway, and the North-West Quarter of section Twenty-two (22), Township Thirty (30), Range Twenty-six, West of the Fourth (4th) Meridian, containing One Hundred and Sixty (160) acres, more or less, reserving unto His Majesty, his successors and assigns, from both of the above parcels of land, all mines and minerals.

The Plaintiff is advised that the said lands are located about nine miles from Acme; that of the said lands eighty (80) acres have been under cultivation; that there is a good creek running through both quarter-sections, and that the same is well adapted for mixed farming, and that there are the following buildings thereon: Frame house, barn, granary and store house.

TERMS

THE Purchaser shall, at the time of sale, pay down a deposit of 15% of the purchase price to the plaintiff, or its solicitors, the balance to be paid to the Clerk of this Honourable Court within ninety days without interest; or at the option of the purchaser, 15% to be paid down at the time of sale as aforesaid, 10% within ninety days without interest, and the balance in three equal installments, payable respectively in six, nine and twelve months from the date of sale, with interest at 8% per annum.

Should the purchaser so request at the time of sale, a portion of the balance up to 40% of the purchase price (but not to exceed \$1200.00) may be adjusted by executing a mortgage, to the plaintiff, on the usual form of the company, for ten years, re-payable in ten consecutive annual installments, with interest at the rate of 8% payable half-yearly.

Upon payment of the deposit of 15% the purchaser shall have immediate possession of the property, and upon payment of the whole of the purchase price shall be entitled to a transfer or Vesting order.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale shall be the standing condition as approved by the court.

Further particulars will be made known on the date of the sale and can be obtained on application to CLARKE, CARSON, AND MACLEOD, Calgary, Att. Solicitors for the plaintiff.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1915.

"LAURENCE J. CLARKE,"
Clerk of the Court.
Approved "L. F. Clarry," N.C.

ESTRAY

One light red heifer with first calf at foot, branded 6 N. Brand on left side. Information leading to recovery sent to J. McDougall, Didsbury P. O., will be rewarded.

PUREBRED DUROCK JERSEY BOARS FOR SALE

While they last I am selling pigs that are right for a price that is right. See them before you buy. Apply J. J. TULLY, two miles due north of Didsbury. d15p

NOTICE

Persons having cattle in their herds branded —V2 on right ribs please notify owner, JAMES HOSEGOOD, Didsbury.

Star Laundry

DONG LEE, Prop.

Laundry next to Baker's Shop

Cheap Prices. Good Work

GIVE US A CALL

FOR SALE

Good two-storey, 8 roomed house, good barn and drive shed, good well and good corrugated metal cistern, with hard and soft water; 3 1-2 acres of land; in east Didsbury. Good buy for straight cash, or will sell on reasonable terms, or will trade for part cattle and horses. Apply to

I. HERBER, East Didsbury

CALGARY & EDMONTON LAND CO., LTD.

Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

New Terms: One tenth

cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative,

W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury

Garner's Bakery

Didsbury Bread

14 LOAVES FOR \$1.00

7 LOAVES FOR 50c

2 LOAVES FOR 15c

Cakes Made to Order

Phone 27

Rest and freedom tonight from RHEUMATISM

Make good use today of the splendid healing and penetrating oils found only in Chamberlain's Antiseptic Liniment. It takes the weary ache and pain from the muscles and supplies the joints, so you will get your full rest and sleep tonight.

Chamberlain's Liniment

gives prompt relief in all muscular or deep seated pain—rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, lumbago, etc. Splendid to rub on the chest for colds and coughs. Low price, yet very efficient. All druggists, 25c.



UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE of Horses and Cattle

Thursday, Dec. 2nd At the Stockyards

CARSTAIRS

consisting of:

19 Head Horses, B rood Mares, Geldings and Colts.

105 Head of Cattle—40 Cows, High Grade Hereford 4-yr.-old; 28 Yearling Steers and Heifers, and 35 Calves; 2 Registered Bulls, 3 and 4 years old.

TERMS CASH

SALE AT 12 SHARP HAROLD DRISCOLL, Owner J. G. RIDDLE, Auctioneer

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Christmas:: Excursions

To Great Britain

November 15th to December 31st

Limit Five Months

By all Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines

Canadian Pacific Railway Agents will gladly give all particulars and reserve sleeping car and Steamship berths.

R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, CALGARY